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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Wang Bingnan on Role of Third World Countries [RENMIN RIBAO 13 Oct]	A 1
PRC, World Bank Hold Discussions on Loans [CHINA DAILY 8 Oct]	A 4

UNITED STATES

PRC, U.S. End Round of Textile Negotiations	B 1
Reagan Discusses U.S. Economic Situation	B 1
Reagan, Mexican President-elect Hold Talks	B 2
Hao Deqing Meets U.S. Pacific Forum Delegation	B 2

SOVIET UNION

AFP: Deng Xiaoping on Sino-Soviet Relations	C 1
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NORTHEAST ASIA

Korean Reunification Supported by UN Speakers	D 1
NPC's Xi Zhongxun Addresses Hamhung Banquet	D 1
Former Volunteers Delegation Leaves for DPRK	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Provocations Reported in Guangxi, Yunnan	E 1
Foreign Ministry Protests	E 1
CHINA DAILY Discusses DK Success at UN [12 Oct]	E 2

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Guerrillas Said To Bolster Operations	F 1
Pakistan's Ziaul Haq Meets Muslim Group	F 2
AFP Report	F 2
Ji Pengfei Meets Visiting Indian Journalist	F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

French Communist Party Delegation Arrives 14 Oct	G 1
Greeted by Hu Yaobang	G 2
Further Materials on FRG President's Visit	G 2
AFP: Discussions With Zhao	G 2
Addresses Beijing University	G 3
Cooperation Agreement Signed	G 4
Gives Return Banquet	G 4
Leaves for Xian	G 5
Arrives in Xian	G 6
Chen Muhua Meets FRG Minister of State	G 6
U.S. Imposes Sanctions on Two FRG Firms	G 6
Norwegian Parliamentary Delegation Visits PRC	G 6
Welcomed by Peng Chong	G 6
Feted by Peng Chong	G 7
Portuguese Industry Minister Concludes Visit	G 7

EASTERN EUROPE

Chen Muhua Meets Yugoslav Trade Delegation	H 1
Kang Keqing Meets Yugoslav Pioneers Delegation	H 1
GDR National Day Celebrated in Beijing	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO on Change in Egyptian Policies [8 Oct]	I 1
Emergence of Israeli Peace Movement Noted	I 2
Support for South African People's Struggle Noted	I 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO on Party Style, Party Objectives [12 Oct]	K 1
Strategy for Economic Development Viewed	K 3
[RENMIN RIBAO 8 Oct]	
Importance of Improved Education Stressed	K 7
PLA Air Force Publicizes Congress Documents	K 8
Army Paper Reports on PLA Road Construction Work	K 8
PRC Will Now Receive Individual Tourists	K 9
Soundless Demolition Mixture Developed	K 9
Balloons Used for Atmospheric Observation	K 10
Cooperation Sought in Offshore Oil Equipment	K 10
[CHINA DAILY 12 Oct]	
Commentator Urges Developing City Suburbs	K 11
[RENMIN RIBAO 7 Oct]	
Urban Residents Benefit From State Subsidies	K 13
RENMIN RIBAO on History of Reward, Punishment [8 Oct]	K 14

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou People's Congress Holds 17th Meeting	Q 1
Guizhou CYL Meeting on Congress Documents	Q 1
Tan Qilong at Sichuan Meeting on Congress Papers	Q 2
Sichuan's You Taizhong Fetes Korean Army Group	Q 2
Sichuan Phone Meeting on Spiritual Civilization	Q 2
Xizang's Yin Fatang on 12th Congress Spirit	Q 3
Briefs: Guizhou Industrial, Communications Output;	Q 3
Guizhou PLA Work Groups	

NORTHWEST REGION

Roundup of Region's National Day Activities	T 1
Gansu PLA Progressives Congress Opens 12 Oct	T 1
Bainqen Addresses Rally in Gansu's Gannan	T 2
Gansu Teachers Conference Concludes 10 Oct	T 3
Xinjiang Holds '5 Stresses, 4 Beauties' Meeting	T 3
Urumqi PLA Units Commend 16 CYL Branches	T 4
Xinjiang's Retired PLA Members Leave for Home	T 5

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Infantile Paralysis Vaccine Offered to Taiwan	U 1
Beijing Views Taiwan Democratic Movement	U 1
IBF President Discusses 'Two Chinas' Issue	U 1

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Press Reports on FRG President's Talks	W 1
Deng Xiaoping on USSR [WEN WEI PO 14 Oct]	W 1
Deng, Hu Yaobang on FRG [TA KUNG PAO 14 Oct]	W 1
Zhao Ziyang on PRC Economy [TA KUNG PAO 13 Oct]	W 2
WEN WEI PO Comments on Future of Hong Kong [13 Oct]	W 3
Officials From Shenzhen Arrive for Talks [HONG KONG STANDARD 12 Oct]	W 4
Press Reaction to Reagan Statement on Hong Kong	W 5
WEN WEI PO Article [11 Oct]	W 5
TA KUNG PAO Column [11 Oct]	W 6
Hong Kong Releases Jan-Aug Trade Figures [HONG KONG STANDARD 12 Oct]	W 7
Deng Xiaoping Instructions on Promoting Cadres [MING PAO 11 Oct]	W 8

WANG BINGNAN ON ROLE OF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

HK140538 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Wang Bingnan [3769 3521 0589] "The Third World Is in the Ascendant and Full of Promise"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out the three bases of our nation's foreign policy. These are: strengthening our unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, opposing hegemony, and safeguarding world peace. When talking about the role of the Third World countries in the current international affairs and the relationship between our country and the Third World countries, he also emphatically pointed out that "the emergence of the Third World countries on the international arena after the war is a major event of primary importance in our times." Once again, he definitely reiterated that "socialist China belongs to the Third World," and that "China will resolutely stand side by side with other Third World countries in the struggle against imperialism, hegemony and colonialism, and take this struggle as its holy international obligation."

These words in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report show our nation's persistent policy and stand in foreign affairs.

The vast number of Third World countries throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America account for about two-thirds of the total population and area of the world, and 78 percent of the member nations of the United Nations. Having undergone similar miserable experiences in history, most of them have suffered from aggression, suppression and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism. At the end of World War II there were only 29 independent nations throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America, and most of the other nations still remained colonies or semicolonies. After the war, the struggle for national liberation was on the upsurge throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America. As the colonialist system was demolished, the number of independent states increased to 126. Nowadays, the Third World countries have become the main force in the struggle against imperialism, hegemony and colonialism in the world, as well as a decisive political force in the international arena. Socialist China which has a population of 1 billion and which firmly stands on the side of the Third World has added to the force and the influence of the Third World.

In reviewing the postwar history in retrospect, we can clearly see that the joint struggle against imperialism and hegemony among the Third World countries is rising to an unprecedented height, and is unremittingly developing in both scale and depth.

The Afro-Asian conference convened in Bandung in 1955, in which 29 African and Asian countries participated, was a milestone in the history of the Third World people's anti-imperialist struggle. Holding high the banner of opposing imperialism and strengthening unity, the Bandung Conference pushed the national liberation movement of Asia and Africa to a new upsurge. In the early 60's, the nonalignment policy gained ground. It upheld the anti-imperialist and antihegemonist stand and the principle of not entering into alliance with the big nations or military groups. It has played a dominant role in the Third World countries and in the people's struggle to maintain national independence, develop the national economy and defend world peace, and its influence on international affairs is also growing daily.

Similar to the struggle of the Latin American countries against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers, the oil exporting countries and other raw material producing countries also struggle to own and exercise permanent sovereignty over their own natural resources. The struggle of all developing countries to establish a new international economic order is a great challenge to hegemonism. This greatly changes the situation in which the superpowers can arbitrarily manipulate the world situation.

As a matter of fact, Third World countries have vast territories, large populations and rich natural resources and they encompass strategic points in the world. All this constitutes a powerful means which can be used in their struggle against hegemonism. Taking Africa as an example, people always call Africa a "treasure chest" in the world. African diamond reserves account for almost 100 percent of the world reserves and its reserves of gold account for over two thirds. The reserves of niobium, tantalum, lithium, cobalt and chromium in Africa make up over 90 percent. The 53 most important mineral resources to date in the world have been all discovered in Africa. Viewed from the Third World as a whole, according to 1981 statistics, it has 63.8 percent of the world petroleum reserves, 42.3 percent of the output and 87 percent of the exports. The Third World also holds 30 percent of the world mineral output. Fuel and important raw materials needed by many developed countries heavily depend on the Third World. In addition, many strategic points in the world, such as the Suez Canal, the Strait of Malacca, the Strait of Hormuz, the course around the Cape of Good Hope, the Panama Canal and the Strait of Magellan, are situated in the Third World. In the past, rich resources in Third World countries were wilfully plundered by imperialists and their strategic points were contended by imperialists struggling for world hegemony. Today, Third World countries are no longer willing to resign themselves to exploitation and control by imperialists and hegemonists. They have begun to use their resources as weapons to break the imperialist monopoly and unremittingly fight for their economic liberation and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The North-South summit held in Cancun, Mexico in late October last year which 22 countries attended was a prominent example of the developing countries' demand for changing the old international economic order after achieving political independence. At the same time, in order to free themselves from control and plunder by the superpowers and rapidly change their poverty, Third World countries are strengthening their cooperation and taking the road of collective self-reliance. That is the so-called "South-South cooperation" often mentioned to date. In Latin America, countries in the Latin American economic system have signed the "Panama statement," and they have drawn up a common strategy for negotiating with the United States. In Africa, economic cooperation organizations, such as the "Economic Community of Western Africa" and the "Economic Community of Central African Countries", have been set up. In Asia, the five countries of the "Association of Southeast Asian Nations", after consultation and coordination, have strengthened their cooperation in energy exploitation and transportation. In February this year, more than 40 developing countries attended the "New Delhi consultation" (South-South conference) held in India. This meeting was of active significance and had extensive influence in promoting South-South cooperation and in stimulating the holding of the global talks in the sphere of the United Nations. In short, Third World countries demand the breaking of the existing unequal international economic relationships and the building of a new international economic order and they also demand economic independence and development. This is the continuation of their movement for political independence and an irresistible historic trend. We warmly support every active step taken by Third World countries in this area. On this year's New Year Day, when receiving the Algerian financial minister, Comrade Deng Xiaoping highly evaluated South-South cooperation. He said: South-South cooperation is a new way of putting things and is a very good expression. The South-South relationship represents a very important issue in international relations. He asked wittily: Who invented this wording? He should be honored with a medal.

The strength of the Third World has grown and Third World countries have had a greater say over the past few years. A change has been brought to the situation in which the United Nations served only as a voting machine manipulated by certain big powers.

In the last election for the UN secretary general, the Third World countries nominated their own candidates and, after repeated trials of strength, succeeded in breaking superpower monopoly and elected Javier Perez de Cuellar the new secretary general. China firmly sided with the Third World countries in this struggle by exercising the veto on 16 occasions in succession. This has won general appreciation and support from Third World countries.

Over more than 30 years after World War II, through their own experience, the people in Third World countries have come to realize a truth: In order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, to develop national economies and to seek world peace, they must wage resolute struggle against the superpowers. First, they took on a trial of strength with the United States for a fairly long time and came to realize clearly the aggressive nature of this superpower. Afterward, from a series of aggressive and expansionist activities of Soviet hegemonists, especially when Soviet troops were dispatched directly to occupy Afghanistan and the Soviets supported the naked aggression against Kampuchea by Vietnamese regional hegemonists, they saw clearly the Soviet Union in its true colors and the danger this superpower is bringing to the world. More and more Third World countries have realized that the superpowers which practice hegemonism constitute a serious threat to the people of the world and that the intense rivalry between them is the main source of instability and turmoil in the world. The Third World countries stand in the forefront of the struggle against hegemonism. The people of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, defying violence and brute force, are persisting in their heroic struggle against aggression by the Soviet Union and Vietnam respectively. The people of the Arab countries are fighting against Israeli expansionism which is aided and abetted by the United States. The African people are fighting against the racism and expansionism of South Africa. All these struggles have dealt a heavy blow to the hegemonism of the superpowers and the expansionist policy of regional hegemonism under their connivance and support, and have made major contributions to the defence of world peace.

The growing strength of the Third World countries has attracted the universal attention of the countries in Western Europe and Oceania. An increasing number of these countries advocate dialogue with Third World countries, and are making efforts to establish ties of cooperation with them. The tendency of these countries desiring to establish ties with Third World countries has exerted an important influence over the international situation.

The Chinese Government and people have unswervingly pursued the peaceful diplomatic policy formulated by the late Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, and have always cherished unity and cooperation with other Third World countries. China's relations of unity and cooperation with other Third World countries have further developed with the advent of the 1980's. From January to July this year, 11 state or government leaders from Third World countries paid visits to China. Friendly contacts and exchange visits between the Chinese people and people of other Third World countries have also increased. There are nearly 50 organizations for friendship with China in Third World countries. Many leaders and friends from Third World countries who have visited China say that China is a very sincere and the most reliable friend of the Third World countries. All this vividly shows that China has scored abundant achievements in carrying out its foreign policy of strengthening unity and cooperation with other Third World countries. Moreover, just as Comrade Hu Yaobang has said: "Along with the development of our economic construction, we will steadily expand our friendly cooperation with other countries and peoples of the Third World."

Of course, twists and turns are unavoidable for the Third World countries on their road of advance. Due to the differences in their development and some contradictions left over by history, some Third World countries are not getting along well with each other or have even fought against each other. As a result, both sides have suffered serious losses in the fighting and the hegemonists have benefited.

However, in the final analysis, since the Third World countries had common sufferings in the past and are faced with common problems and tasks today, there are more factors of unity between them than those of dissension and discord. In the course of historical development, the Third World countries represent newly emerging forces in the international arena. There are demanding changes in the world and their strength is just in the ascendant. They are full of promise. Although there will be difficulties and twists and turns ahead for the Third World countries in the course of their advance, they will surely gain strength and advance from victory to victory so long as they work incessantly for unity, strive to become stronger by their own efforts and unite with the people of all countries in the world in the struggle against hegemonism.

PRC, WORLD BANK HOLD DISCUSSIONS ON LOANS

HK080845 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Economics and Finance column]

[Text] Munir Benjenk, vice president of external relations of the World Bank, announced yesterday that the bank and China were working on 20 projects that would turn to loans in the next 2 years.

Benjenk told a press conference in Beijing that the two sides had been engaged in discussions on a great variety of projects, many of them coming to fruition this year and next.

"China and the World Bank have got quite a long way ahead in their cooperation. We have passed the take-off state in our lending relationship with China and have a larger programme now in course," he said.

The World Bank has been active in China since 1980 when China took a seat at the bank. Since then, the bank has committed loans worth \$260 million to China. Of this \$20 million has been allocated to education while another \$60 million has gone to aid agriculture in the North China Plain.

Benjenk revealed that loans in the near future would cover agriculture, agricultural research, a second education project, two projects connected with petroleum production, a port project and coal projects.

Lending to China is still at a low level for such a huge country. By comparison with China's \$260 million, India borrows nearly \$2,000 million a year from the World Bank. There will be a big increase in the years ahead, but he declined to give any predictions as to how much the amount would be.

On top of its lending programme, the World Bank has a very busy training programme for Chinese personnel through the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank. The bank had organized special courses in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, he said.

China had been successful in maintaining a very reasonable standard of living for its people and its standard of living, state of health and literacy was higher than other developing countries at the same level of income.

China has taken an active part in the World Bank and it has joined other countries in determining the World Bank policies for the next few years.

Benjenk said he would continue his discussions with the Chinese Government on how the bank should see the world economy and how the two sides viewed the prospects for securing financing for the World Bank and its affiliates.

Benjenk arrived in China on Sunday and will fly home on October 13.

PRC, U.S. END ROUND OF TEXTILE NEGOTIATIONS

OW071854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The second round of negotiations for a Sino-U.S. textile agreement ended here today.

The negotiations, which started on September 27, have brought about no final agreement, but each side has come to know more about the other's position. It will help the two sides decide on a realistic starting point for the next round of talks.

The agreement, which will expire by the end of this year, was signed in 1980. The agreement, reached in the light of the basic principle of the Sino-U.S. trade agreement, constitutes an important measure taken to develop trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Sources said that the U.S. side acknowledged during the talks that China is not a major textile supplier for the U.S. and is therefore entitled to the treatment applied to non-major textile suppliers. However, while stressing the difficulties facing the U.S. textile and garment industry, the U.S. side insisted on reducing China's textile sales in the U.S. market.

The Chinese negotiators replied that because of China's adverse balance of trade with the U.S., the Americans should accord China such treatment as given to a non-major textile supplier in the limit of varieties, levels and growth of its textile trade.

Despite the differences, both sides expressed their desire to try to reach an agreement as soon as possible. The Chinese side said that it would not be difficult to achieve an agreement if the U.S. readjusts its basic position from a practical point of view. China also hoped that the following round of talks would be arranged through diplomatic channels.

REAGAN DISCUSSES U.S. ECONOMIC SITUATION

OW140830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 13 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan addressed the nation tonight on the state of the U.S. economy, arguing that his economic recovery program is working despite worsening unemployment in the country.

The speech, described as a "progress report" on the economy, came in the wake of the turmoil of recent days caused by the unemployment rate of 10.1 percent in September, the highest since 1940, and just three weeks before the November 2 mid-term election. The economy is believed to be the number one issue in the election campaign. The President's address was regarded by an AP report as "an appeal to the public to vote Republican."

Giving a review of the economic situation in his address carried live by the NBC and CBS television networks, Reagan said: "Interest rates are down by 40 percent" and "inflation is down 59 percent." But he admitted, "the dark cloud of unemployment hangs over the lives of 11 million of our friends, neighbors and family."

"America today faces serious problems that were long years in the making," he said. "The pounding economic hangover America is suffering from didn't come about overnight and there is no single, instant cure."

He said that "unemployment is the problem uppermost on many people's minds" and that getting Americans back to work is an "urgent priority" for his administration.

He urged that unemployment cannot be solved "without solving the things that caused it -- the out-of-control government spending, the sky-rocketing inflation and interest rates that led to unemployment in the first place."

He called for "congressional cooperation" with his economic program and made specific requests to Congress which adjourned on October 2 for the election campaign and will reopen on November 29.

REAGAN, MEXICAN PRESIDENT-ELECT HOLD TALKS

OW091343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 8 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today held talks with Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid in a cross-the-border meeting, first in Tijuana, Mexico, and then in San Diego, the United States, it was learned here.

This was the first meeting between the two leaders. The Mexican President-elect will take office on December 1. His country is engaged in an all-out battle to cope with financial problems.

The two leaders reportedly discussed Mexico's financial situation. Mexico needs to raise about 8.3 billion dollars over the next year to cover the gap between its income and interest payments on foreign debts.

They also discussed policy differences of the two countries over Central America as well as bilateral relations including trade, immigration and fisheries.

A senior U.S. administration official said that the United States gives a "very high priority" to "creating a relationship of cooperation" with Mexico and "great progress" has been made in U.S.-Mexico relationship in the past 18 months.

The United States helped engineer a 1.85-billion dollar multinational support package, half of which was contributed by the United States. It provided a one-billion dollar credit to Mexico for the purchase of U.S. agricultural products. The United States also agreed to pay one billion dollars in advance for the purchase of Mexico's oil.

HAO DEQING MEETS U.S. PACIFIC FORUM DELEGATION

OW051644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 5 (XINHUA) -- Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met here today with a delegation of U.S. Pacific Forum led by its president, Lloyd Vasey.

They exchanged views on the situation in the Pacific region. After the meeting Hao Deqing hosted a dinner. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

AFP: DENG XIAOPING ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW131016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 13 Oct 82

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 13 (AFP) -- China intends to raise the range of subjects of discord, which have bedeviled Sino-Soviet relations in the last two decades, during discussions currently going on here between the Soviet Union and China, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said today.

Mr Deng, the man who has dominated China since Mao, was speaking to visiting West German President Karl Carstens, a source (?close to) Mr Carstens said.

The source said Mr Deng had recalled [word indistinct] China had agreed to renew Sino-Soviet dialogue, frozen by Beijing three years ago when Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, but had simultaneously proclaimed its opposition to three elements of Soviet foreign policy.

Discussions between the two Communist giants [words indistinct] going since last week and Mr Deng has reiterated Chinese irritation at the mass of Soviet troops on their common border, Moscow's support for Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Mr Deng nevertheless indicated that while [words indistinct] Soviet [words indistinct] it still regarded it both normal and necessary to open a dialogue with the Soviet Union, the German source said.

Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen started talks last week on Sino-Soviet relations, which have been strained since the early 1960's. The discussions marked a return to dialogue after a three-year break when China broke off relations in protest at [word indistinct] intervention in Afghanistan.

The West German source said that during the 50 minute talks with Mr Carstens, Mr Deng had not given any indication on how the discussions with Mr Ilichev were going. The talks have been wrapped in great secrecy and it is not even known how long they will last.

However, Mr Deng did say that all the outstanding questions in Sino-Soviet relations should be raised.

This appears to contradict the Soviet wish not to discuss matters touching on third countries -- clearly intended to avoid tackling the problem of Vietnam or Afghanistan.

China has publicly stated since before discussions started that Soviet involvement in Vietnam and Afghanistan and the Soviet presence on its borders represented a threat to security. The Soviet Union keeps about one million soldiers along its common border with China and in Outer Mongolia.

On Monday another Chinese leader, Politburo member Peng Zhen, told Mr Carstens that a reduction in tension between China and the Soviet Union was possible but said the disagreements between the two states were deep.

KOREAN REUNIFICATION SUPPORTED BY UN SPEAKERS

OW130332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Speakers from the Third World countries at the current U.N. General Assembly session expressed their support for the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in its efforts to reunify the Korean Peninsula.

Apollo Milton Obote, minister of state for foreign affairs of Uganda, said the division of Korea "is an injustice committed against the Korean people through foreign intervention.

"That injustice must be remedied through an early and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, free from any external interference," he noted.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness M. Mangwende said that the massive foreign military build-up in South Korea "continues unabated and poses grave danger to international peace and security."

He called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from the South, to create an atmosphere conducive to mutual trust between the artificially divided people of the peninsula.

"President Kim Il-song's proposal for a confederation system offers more realistic prospects for a settlement in the troubled area," he declared.

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, foreign minister of Mozambique, expressed his country's support for the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in its efforts for peaceful reunification. "Their proposals of direct negotiation between North and South with a view to the creation of confederated republic constitute a positive contribution to the unification process," he stated.

Sitthi Sawetsila, minister for foreign affairs of Thailand, said his country urges that a dialogue be agreed upon between the North and the South to consider effective ways of reducing tension and strengthening peace in the Korean Peninsula.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, said the problem of the unification of Korea "is still unsolved, despite new initiative and proposals by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea."

"We support the unification of Korea on the just and practical bases suggested by the Pyongyang government," he declared.

Rene Rojas Galdames, minister for external relations of Chile, noted that inter-Korean negotiations "are the only practical way of resolving through peaceful means and without foreign intervention, a problem that has been dragging on for almost 40 years."

NPC'S XI ZHONGXUN ADDRESSES HAMHUNG BANQUET

SK130741 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 2200 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Speech by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress and leader of the visiting NPC delegation, at banquet arranged by the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee on 10 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and dear comrades: Members of the delegation of the PRC National People's Congress, who are visiting your beautiful country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, are very happy to have an opportunity to tour South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung.

The citizens of Hamhung have heartily welcomed us as brothers. The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee has warmly invited us to this banquet. Thus, we are once again closely appreciating the feeling of deep friendship cherished by the Korean people toward us. On behalf of members of the delegation of the PRC National People's Congress, I sincerely extend thanks and warm fraternal greetings to cadre comrades of party and government agencies and residents in South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung.

We are visiting Hamhung on the auspicious 34th anniversary of the founding of the KWP. Availing ourselves of this occasion and with great joy, we extend the warmest congratulatory greetings to the glorious KWP, all KWP members and the fraternal Korean people.

No sooner had we arrived than we were very favorably impressed by Hamhung, a renowned industrial city in Korea. There are many plants and tall residents in the city. The entire city is overflowing with a lively, prosperous spirit. Today, we visited the Hungnam fertilizer industrial complex, the Soho fishery station and the Yongsong machine industrial complex. We were warmly welcomed by responsible functionaries and employees of these enterprises.

Upholding Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, these enterprises, especially the Yongsong machine industrial complex have achieved great successes in production and construction. During our visit to these enterprises, we learned many things from the Korean working class and were deeply impressed by it. We sincerely express thanks for this.

The new appearance of Hamhung demonstrates the rapid development of socialist construction in Korea and shows the spiritual trait of the industrious and courageous Korean people. This proves the correctness of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the KWP.

The Chinese people are sincerely moved by and rejoice over all the successes the Korean people have achieved by materializing the principle of independence, self-reliance and self-defense. As fraternal comrades-in-arms, we sincerely wish the citizens of Hamhung greater miracles in their struggle to implement the magnificent tasks given by the Sixth KWP Congress by raising high the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and culture.

Hamhung is a city linked with the Chinese people by the bond of friendship. In 1958 Comrade Zhou Enlai visited Hamhung and received a warm and hearty welcome from the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung. To commemorate Comrade Zhou Enlai's visit to the city, the citizens of Hamhung have built a statue of him for a monument at the place where he spoke during his visit. All those Chinese comrades who have visited Premier Zhou Enlai's monument have been moved by the sincere feelings of the Korean people who love Premier Zhou Enlai and value China-Korea friendship.

The establishment of friendly-city relationship between Shanghai and Hamhung in June [year not specified] further tightened the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries. Availing ourselves of this occasion, we warmly celebrate the development of the friendly relations between these two cities.

What we should specially note in the annals of China-Korea friendship is the recent official state visit to China by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, a significant historic event.

President Kim Il-song's recent visit to China greatly increased even more the joy of the Chinese people because it coincided with the event in which the Chinese people enthusiastically celebrated the successful conclusion of the 12th CPC Congress. President Kim Il-song highly appreciated the successes attained by the Chinese people and the 12th CPC Congress and greatly supported and encouraged the Chinese people in revolution and construction.

The recent visit to China by President Kim Il-song greatly contributed to further strengthening and developing the friendship and unity between the peoples of our two countries and will profoundly influence the development of the revolution and construction in our two countries and peace in Asia and the world. All the Chinese people greatly rejoice over President Comrade Kim Il-song's successful visit to China.

Today, the Chinese people are sincerely studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress. They are firmly determined to comprehensively develop a new aspect in socialist modernization and construction by implementing the decision of this meeting through practical activities.

The Chinese people have always received fraternal support from the Korean party and people in their revolution and construction. We are very grateful for this. The Chinese people have consistently supported the Korean people's cause for revolution and construction. Just as they did in the past, the Chinese people will resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, to smash the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date.

The friendship between the peoples of our two countries has been established and developed through mutual support and assistance. No matter what may occur in the world in the future, the Chinese people will always firmly side with the Korean people and will struggle shoulder-to-shoulder, firmly uniting with them.

Concluding my speech, I propose a toast to the continuous consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of China and Korea, to the good health and long life of President Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of Chinese people; to the good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people; to the prosperity and development of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung; and to the good health of respected Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and of all comrades present here.

FORMER VOLUNTEERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW111252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the former Chinese people's volunteers left here by train this afternoon for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Leader of the delegation is Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, and deputy leader is Xie Fang, vice-president of the Academy of General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and chief of the staff of the former Chinese People's Volunteers.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the railway station were Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Xu Guangyi, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department; and Zou Zong Yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing.

SRV PROVOCATIONS REPORTED IN GUANGXI, YUNNAN

OWO91246 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese armed personnel caused new bloody incidents on our Guangxi and Yunnan border regions. Three Chinese border defense army men and civilians were killed or wounded.

At 1600 on 3 October, when Ma Chunhui and three other commune members, of the Lixing production brigade, Yuexu Commune, Jingxi County, Guangxi, were grazing cattle on our side of the border near the Xilu No. 68 boundary marker, Vietnamese troops opened fire on them, wounding Ma Chunhui's right hand. On the morning of the same day, a band of Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into Chinese territory near the Xilu No. 45 boundary marker and abducted Huang Shilong (male, 38) and Huang Nixing (male, 20), both commune members of Niandou Village, Shuolong Commune, Daxin County, Guangxi.

On 3 October, a band of Vietnamese troops intruded into the area of the Yuexu Commune, Jingxi County, Guangxi, near the Xilu No. 76 boundary marker, shot and killed commune member Huang Yunhou (male, 60) who was doing productive labor and abducted commune member Liang Qiquan.

At 1445 on 4 October, a Vietnamese military helicopter intruded into the airspace over the Banlan production brigade, Tongmian Commune, Ningming County, Guangxi, to carry out reconnaissance activities. At the same time, Vietnamese troops opened fire on the Banlan production brigade.

At 1330 on 4 October, while Yang Zheng, a fighter of a certain PLA unit on the Yunnan border, was performing his duties, Vietnamese troops fired at him with a heavy machine-gun, hitting his lower right leg. On the morning of the same day, when Lin Shuliang, commune member of the Datian production brigade, Dongxing Commune, Fangcheng Multi-national Autonomous County, Guangxi, was herding cattle on our side of the border, Vietnamese troops opened fire and strafed him.

Between 2200, 4 October and 0100, 7 October, Vietnamese personnel intruded three times into the Nama area of the Kejia production brigade, Wude Commune, Longzhou County, Guangxi, to harvest our rice crop. At the same time, Vietnamese armed personnel fired with many kinds of weapons into our territory.

Foreign Ministry Protests

BK131244 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note 13 October to the Vietnamese Embassy in China once again strongly protesting Vietnam's armed provocations during the Chinese and Vietnamese National Days. The note recounted the facts that for 42 days, from 27 August to 7 October, according to available documents, the Vietnamese authorities carried out 109 armed provocations along the border. As a result, a total of 3 Chinese inhabitants and border defense combatants were killed and 11 others were wounded by Vietnamese forces.

The note stressed that the above-mentioned incidents clearly showed that the Vietnamese side's so-called proposal on the cessation of hostile activities during the National Day celebrations of the two countries and its so-called declaration of unilateral cease-fire were sheer deceptions. They were merely and simply engineered to mislead local and international opinion and to cover up Vietnam's act of ceaselessly and intentionally creating a tense situation in the Sino-Vietnamese border region.

The note once again demanded that the Vietnamese side put an end to its acts of armed provocation and aggression and stop pursuing an anti-Chinese policy.

CHINA DAILY DISCUSSES DK SUCCESS AT UN

HK120334 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Oct 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Kampuchean Triumph"]

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government has won another substantial success on the diplomatic front. Its delegation, led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the government, Khieu Samphan, vice-president in charge of foreign affairs, and Prime Minister Son Sann, arrived at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly. Prince Sihanouk made his statement to the General Assembly, demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation troops from his homeland. The General Assembly is ready to express its support for accepting the credentials of the delegation from Democratic Kampuchea.

This situation signifies the wide acknowledgement of the just and triumphant battles of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese invasion three years ago. It attests to the prestige of Democratic Kampuchea, which has been greatly enhanced by formation of the coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk.

True Representative

This mocks and strongly refutes the calumny of the Vietnamese authorities that the Democratic Kampuchean Government is a "government in exile." It has actually liberated and solidly held large zones not only near the Thai frontier, but also in several regions of the south-west and northeast of the country. All its members live and fight in the interior of the Kampuchean national territory, side by side with the heroic Kampuchean fighters. Only this government is the true representative of the Kampuchean people. Encouraging news has also come from the supreme commission of its National Army that the resistance forces expanded their activities during the rainy season from last May to October, wiping out more Vietnamese troops.

A heavy blow to the Vietnamese invaders and their backers in Moscow is the prince's rejection of Vietnam's deceitful proposal for a so-called "international conference to consider the security, the peace and neutrality of Southeast Asia." Obviously, such a conference would not seek to end the widely-condemned occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam itself. An "international conference" called by a country that has repeatedly disobeyed UN resolutions on Kampuchea would, needless to say, never help bring about a true settlement of the issue.

This manoeuvre by the Vietnamese is intended only as a swindle that would constitute de facto international recognition of the puppet regime of Heng Samrin that the invaders installed. In other words, Vietnam wants only to get what it has failed to get on the battlefield or in the United Nations.

The prince's speech in the General Assembly pointed out that settlement of the Kampuchean issue, a menace to the peace and stability in the Southeast Asia, can be possible only after the Vietnamese have totally pulled out of Kampuchea in conformity with UN resolutions. Under the circumstance that the invaders are using chemical weapons, especially toxic gas, against resistance fighters and villagers, and the circumstance that, behind the camouflage of "partial retreat," many fresh troops have been sent to reinforce the occupation forces, the prince expressed the Kampuchean people's resolute determination to continue to assert their national sovereignty through armed struggle. For the Kampuchean people, any suggestion of political compromise is illusory and unacceptable.

Only Options

Now the Vietnamese invaders are preparing military operations on a large scale in Kampuchea with the advent of another dry season. When the prince solemnly declared that to take up arms was the Kampuchean people's only option, the only option for the world is to make joint effort to bring heavier pressure upon the Vietnamese authorities to get out of Kampuchea completely.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS SAID TO BOLSTER OPERATIONS

OW120924 BeiJung XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 8 Oct 82

[XINHUA correspondent Lu Limin's report: "The Soviet Army Has Been Bugged Down on the Afghan Battlefield" -- exclusively for HEILONGJIANG RIBAO -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- At the 37th UN General Assembly session recently, representatives of many countries strongly denounced the Soviet Union for its acts of aggression in Afghanistan and called for Soviet troop withdrawal from that country. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has found the going on the Afghan battlefield tougher and tougher.

Lately, the Afghan guerrillas have strengthened their military operations in Takhar, Balkh, Herat, Qandahar, Nangarhar and other provinces. They repeatedly attacked the enemy's communication lines, military bases and airports there and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet Army and the Karmal government troops. The Soviet Union is finding it more difficult to get by in Afghanistan, although it has thrown a tremendous military force into battle there.

There are 12 Soviet divisions in Afghanistan, including a number of crack airborne and armored divisions, equipped with more than 400 helicopter gunships. With their modern weapons and equipment, they thought at first that they would be able to quickly gain control of the whole of Afghanistan and turn that country into a springboard of expansion toward the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. As of now, however, the Soviet Union has not succeeded in fulfilling its strategic plan. The war has been going on in Afghanistan for nearly 3 years. The Soviet troops control only a number of urban centers, strategic points and main communication lines, while the vast rural and mountainous areas are still under the control of the Afghan freedom fighters.

In a bid to free itself from the passive position in which it has found itself since the beginning of this year, the Soviet Army has launched large-scale offensive operations against the guerrillas on many occasions, but none of these offensives has succeeded. What caught people's attention was the battle of the Panjsher Valley. The valley, some 160 kilometers long and 90 kilometers from the capital of Kabul, is the guerrillas' main base. In late May of this year, Soviet troops and the troops of the Afghan Government, a total strength of 18,000 men, launched their sixth offensive operation against the valley. They were supported and covered by warplanes and tanks. The guerrillas, however, successfully evaded the brunt of the attack and later made use of the terrain to attack the enemy. According to reports, Soviet troops and the Afghan Government forces "suffered tremendous losses in this most vigorous offensive." In mid-July, the enemy's main force was compelled to withdraw from the valley.

In the past 3 years, the Soviet Army has sustained more than 15,000 casualties and lost 100 warplanes as well as large quantities of other arms and equipment. To maintain its military presence in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has spent \$3 to \$4 million there each day.

Although caught in a dilemma, the Soviet Union will not easily give up Afghanistan. It has been reported that the Soviet aggressor troops and the Afghan Government forces recently renewed their attack on the guerrillas, thereby lifting the curtain of their "autumn offensive." Facts show that regardless of whatever cruel means the Soviet troops there may resort to, the Afghan people, who traditionally resist aggression, will never be subjugated. They will finally surmount the difficulties on their road of advance and win fresh victories, one after another.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ MEETS MUSLIM GROUP

OW100248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Pakistani President Ziaul Haq received at Rawalpindi this evening the five-member Chinese Muslim goodwill delegation led by Abdurahim Latib, secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

During the meeting, the president congratulated the delegation on its successful pilgrimage. He said there have been many exchanges of delegations between China and Pakistan, but the visit of a religious delegation is particularly important for strengthening the friendship between the two countries.

"You will see the love of the Pakistani people for China in every part of Pakistan", he added.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Wang Chuanbin was present on the occasion.

The delegation arrived here on October 8 from a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. It will visit Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi before leaving for Bangladesh.

AFP Report

OW112310 Hong Kong AFP in English 2234 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 11 (AFP) -- The leader of a visiting Chinese Muslim delegation today thanked the Pakistani Government for helping allow 100 Chinese Muslims to perform the Haj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, which has been impossible in the past since China has no diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia.

Pakistani authorities had approached the Saudi Embassy here in order to obtain visas for the pilgrims bearing Chinese passports.

Delegation leader Abdurahim Latib added that the Islamisation of laws in Pakistan would benefit both this country and the rest of the Islamic world.

JI PENGFEI MEETS VISITING INDIAN JOURNALIST

OW061423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with Asoke Kumar Sarkar, editor-in-chief of the Indian paper ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA and Mrs. Sarkar.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen was present.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 14 OCT

OW140730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- A French Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by General Secretary Georges Marchais arrived here this morning for a two-week visit to China as guests of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

They were met at the airport by Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Qian Liren, deputy head, and Feng Xuan, advisor, of the department; and French Ambassador to China Charles Malo.

In a press statement on his arrival, Georges Marchais said it is of tremendous significance that the French C.P. delegation has come to China to study the efforts of a billion people in building a new socialist society.

He said the French Communists are aware of the diverse experiences of people around the world in building socialism. The French Communists, he said, try to understand accurately their contributions to the building of socialism.

The French Communists, he said, are building socialism with French characteristics in the light of the actual conditions in France and the aspirations and needs of the French people.

Marchais said his delegation attaches great importance to its talks with the principal leaders of the Chinese Communist Party.

"Just as among other communist and workers' parties, the positions of our two parties are different on many issues," he said. "That is why we'll exchange views in a frank and friendly manner about our analyses and views on all major issues."

Marchais said he is convinced that the delegation's visit and talks in China will help deepen mutual understanding between the two parties and promote their cooperation on the basis of working together to achieve their common objectives.

The French C.P. delegation is the first of its kind to come to China since the two parties suspended their relations in 1965. It is also another delegation to China sent by a major communist party in West Europe following the Italian and Spanish C.P. delegations. Georges Marchais is the first general secretary of the French Communist Party to visit this country.

It is learned that George Marchais will hold talks with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and exchange views with him on the positions, political lines and policies of the two parties as well as on major international issues of mutual interest.

Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang are scheduled to meet the delegation separately.

The two parties are expected to resume and expand their relations, as a result of the visit, on the basis of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The delegation will also visit Xian, the Gezhouba water control project in central China's Hubei Province, Shanghai and Suzhou, a garden city in east China's Jiangsu Province.

Greeted by Hu Yaobang

OW140746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee told visiting French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais here today that the Chinese Party Central Committee is glad to be able to have a full exchange of views with the French C.P. Central Committee delegation.

Welcoming Marchais and the delegation he is leading at the Diaoyutai guesthouse, Hu Yaobang said: "We consider it normal phenomenon for two parties to disagree on certain issues. This is because our two parties are in different environs and have diverse experiences and histories. But, disagreement does not prevent the two parties from exchanging views in a comradely manner and cooperating with each other."

Holding Marchais' hands, Hu Yaobang said: "All the comrades of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of our party Central Committee asked me to convey their regards to you and all the other members of the French Communist Party delegation. We hope you'll feel at home and have a pleasant stay here."

Marchais said: "We are all very happy to be in Beijing. The French Communists, both of my generation and the younger one, and the French laborers drew inspirations from China's Long March, the democratic revolution and the victory won in 1949."

"The relations between the French and Chinese parties," he said, "are at an important juncture. The abnormality in the past will be rectified. It is entirely possible for the French and Chinese parties to cooperate in forging new relations."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FRG PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AFP: Discussions With Zhao

OW121954 Hong Kong AFP in English 1814 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, Oct 12 (AFP) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang told visiting West German President Karl Carstens today that China's economic re-adjustment had forced Beijing to temporarily reduce imports from the West, a West German diplomatic source said here. China's economic austerity policies for the past 3 years have reduced the trade deficit via-a-vis the United States, Japan and West Germany and increased the trade surplus. Beijing enjoys with the rest of the Western European countries.

Mr Zhao told the West German president that China's restrictions on imports, primarily technology, from the West was a temporary phenomenon that would disappear when the Chinese economy had regained a firmer footing, the diplomatic source said. The Chinese premier predicted that China's rate of economic growth this year would reach four or five percent and the budget deficit would remain near last year's figure.

China's official budget deficit in 1981 was 2,551 million yuan (1,308 million dollars), compared with an official estimate of about 3,000 million yuan (1,538 million dollars) for this year.

Mr Carstens arrived in Beijing on Sunday for an official one week visit to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The West German head of state tomorrow is scheduled to meet Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, currently the strongest man in China, and Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang.

Addresses Beijing University

OW131310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), this morning made a speech at Beijing University in which he gave an account of the history and present state of the European Economic Community (EEC).

The president said that Western Europe established the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952 and the European Economic Community in 1957. Although the arrangement occasionally suffered setbacks, its development strengthened the close economic cooperation among its member states and promotes their political cooperation, he said.

"We now have a European Parliament through direct election and a European Court. The European Commission functions as the European cabinet. The Council of Ministers, made up of ministers from the community's member states, is an organ which has decisive voice. European law is regarded as paramount to those of member states. These principles and the powerful position of the European Court are the most solid factors that decide the stability of our community," he said.

Carstens pointed out that a center has been formed as a result of the growing integration of the Western European countries. This center plays a stabilizing role for the participating European countries as well as for the areas around it, and to all other areas.

Such a stabilizing role, the president said, is based on a number of factors, the most important of which being the fact that the European Economic Community has resolutely promoted beneficial economic development and that Europe keeps its military balance within NATO with the objective of defending and maintaining peace.

The reestablishment of the European industrial potential, together with the gradual reduction of trade barriers that have always existed among the members states of the community, has led to the positive economic development, which in turn created a broad common market composed of a population of 270 million. This has not only brought about an unexpectedly vigorous economic development to Western Europe but has also made it possible for the community to strengthen its economic cooperation with non-member states -- the Third World countries in particular.

The president pointed out that at present there are economic difficulties everywhere, mainly due to the worldwide economic recession, but he said he is confident that the joint endeavor by member states of the European Community will more effectively weather these difficulties collectively than individually.

President Carstens said: "I once taught in the University of Cologne for many years, so I feel at home when I am at Beijing University, several thousand kilometers far from the University of Cologne."

Carstens said exchanges in the spiritual and scientific spheres can play the role of a bridge. He said: "Now there are about 1,500 Chinese students and scientists altogether in the Federal Republic of Germany, while 450 F.R.G. citizens are studying or engaging in scientific research in China. We are gratified at this situation." "I think they are all builders of bridges," he added.

He said that "the People's Republic of China is an important partner to the Federal Republic of Germany."

The two countries had discussions on world political issues and tried to expand economic cooperation and exchanges, especially in the fields of culture, technology, and science. He said "We hope that we are able to expand cooperation between our two countries more successfully in future. I also hope that more important contributions will be made by our universities and the scientific circle in cooperation."

His speech drew warm applause from the more than 800 students and faculty.

Preceding President Carstens' speech, Zhang Longxiang, president of Beijing University, extended his warm welcome to President Carstens and other distinguished F.R.G. guests on behalf of all the faculty and students of the university.

He said "the faculty and students of our university are very familiar with many outstanding German thinkers, philosophers, writers, musicians and scientists. Their contributions are very important to the wealth of the civilization of mankind."

Zhang Longxiang said "the president's speech will surely promote exchanges and cooperation between universities of the two countries."

Present on the occasion were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Huang Xinbai, vice-minister of education, the president's entourage, and Guenther Schoedel, ambassador of the F.R.G. to China.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

OW131809 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- An agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany regarding technical cooperation was signed here this evening.

President Karl Carstens, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Peng Zhen and State Councillor Chen Muhua attended the signing ceremony.

Under the agreement, the F.R.G. will send experts to work in China, supply material and equipment for technical cooperation projects and train Chinese technical and managerial personnel.

The agreement was signed by Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Dr. Hans Werner Lautenshlager, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, on behalf of their respective governments.

Gives Return Banquet

OW131803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Carstens gave a return banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Zhang Jieqing; Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Ji Pengfei, state councillor, attended the banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, President Carstens said that during his three-day stay in Beijing, he exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and international situation with leaders of the People's Republic of China.

"Our talks were frank and straightforward," he added.

"We made a positive assessment of the decade since the establishment of the official relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of China," he said. "I'm sure that this development will continue. Moreover, we can also expand and deepen our ties in the political, economic and cultural fields on a large scale."

The president said that his visit to China has opened a new chapter in the annals of the relations between the two countries.

In his reply, Peng Zhen extended his congratulations upon the successful visit of the president to China. He said that the president's visit has made valuable contributions to the promotion of the friendship between the two peoples and to the development of the relations between the two countries.

Peng Zhen said during the past three days, President Carstens had sincere and friendly meetings with Chinese leaders. "We both sides also held beneficial talks on international issues of common interest and on the further development of the relations between our two countries," the vice-chairman said.

Peng pointed out that such meetings and talks showed once again that the two countries had identical or similar views on many aspects relating to the situation of the present world and major world issues.

"We treasure very much and highly evaluate the friendship between our two peoples and the cooperation between our two governments. We both sides will make efforts to promote the friendly cooperation between our two countries in political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural and other fields," he said.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The Bonn chamber music quintet performed classic European pieces in the course of the function.

Among those attending the banquet were Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Gao Kelin, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry; and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Also present were members of the president's party and F.R.G. Ambassador to China Guenther Schoedel.

Leaves for Xian

OW140234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Carstens and their party left here for Xian by special plane this morning in the company of Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Before their departure, Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, bade farewell to the F.R.G. guests at the state guesthouse.

Peng Zhen asked the president and Mrs. Carstens to convey the Chinese people's friendship to the people of F.R.G. He also asked them to give their comments and suggestions on the work done in various fields.

The president thanked the Chinese hosts for the good arrangements for their visit. He wished China prosperity and her people happiness.

Arrives in Xian

HK140654 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Summary] FRG President Karl Carstens arrived in Xian by special plane from Beijing this morning, accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and his wife. President Carstens and his wife were welcomed by Ma Wenrui, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and his wife (Sun Ming); Bai Jinian, executive vice governor; Liu Lizhen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; (Zhang Tiemin), acting mayor of Xian; Wei Mingzhong, director of the provincial foreign affairs office and Deputy Director (Gao Zhi).

CHEN MUHUA MEETS FRG MINISTER OF STATE

OW131936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade met here this afternoon with Alois Mertes, minister of state of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Hans Werner Lauthenschlager, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry.

The two sides exchanged views on issues of broadening economic and trade relations and developing technical cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the meeting was Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

U.S. IMPOSES SANCTIONS ON TWO FRG FIRMS

OW070826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 6 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Commerce Department last night announced an export ban on four West German companies which supply equipment for the Soviet trans-Siberian natural gas pipeline.

The four firms which will no longer receive from the United States any oil and gas equipment, services or technology are: the AEG Kanis, the steel pipe firm of Mannesman Anlagenubau AG, and two of its subsidiaries, Essener Hochdruck-Rohrleitungsbau GmbH of Essen and Kocks Pipeline Planung GmbH of Duesseldorf.

The U.S. announcement brings to nine the total of West European firms to be hit with sanctions after shipping contracted equipment to the Soviet Union for the pipeline.

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS PRC

Welcomed by Peng Chong

OW082222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- A Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by Per Hying-Dahl, president of the Norwegian Parliament, arrived here this afternoon on a visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The delegation, first of its kind from Norway to visit China, includes representatives of the seven Norwegian political parties.

Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, welcomed the Norwegian guests at the Diaoyutai state guesthouse. Upon their arrival at the airport, the guests were greeted by Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. Also present at the airport was Arne Arnesen, Norwegian ambassador to China.

Feted by Peng Chong

OW092159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of National People's Congress gave a banquet this evening for the Norwegian parliamentary delegation led by Per Hying-Dahl, Norwegian parliament president, in the Great Hall of the People.

On behalf of Chairman Ye Jianying, Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over the banquet.

In his speech, Peng said the current visit of the Norwegian parliamentary delegation is a big event in the history of Sino-Norwegian relations. "It is an important aspect in developing the friendly cooperation between the two countries to increase exchanges between the Norwegian parliament and the Chinese National People's Congress," he said.

He said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Norway have developed good cooperative relations, which will progress through the joint efforts of the two countries.

Peng said: "Although China and Norway have different social systems, we have a common desire for safeguarding world peace and both of us oppose foreign aggression and interference. It is valuable that we exchange points of view on issues of common interest with the turbulent and tense international situation."

In his speech, President Hying-Dahl said that though Norway and China are quite different in size, population and political and economic systems, the two countries share common interests in the respect of creating a better and more fair world.

He said bilateral relations between Norway and China have always been good. "Not only because there exists no outstanding issue between us, but we have developed close and effective cooperation in a series of concrete fields. This cooperation grows along with the entire economic and technical development," he said.

Present at the banquet were Gao Kelin and Wang Ping, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Kong Yuan, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Among the guests were Arne Arnesen, Norwegian ambassador to China, and Mrs Dolores D. Arnesen.

After the banquet, the Norwegian guests were shown around the Great Hall of the People.

This afternoon, Zhang Wenjin met with all the members of the Norwegian parliamentary delegation and briefed them on China's foreign policy.

PORTUGUESE INDUSTRY MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

OW081624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Guangzhou, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Ricardo Baiao Horta, Portuguese minister of industry, energy and exports, Mrs Horta and their party, wound up their visit to China and left Guangzhou by air this afternoon.

The Portuguese guests arrived in Guangzhou from Beijing yesterday morning and were entertained at a banquet given by Li Jianan, vice-governor of Guangdong Province, yesterday evening. During their stay in Guangzhou, the Portuguese guests visited several factories.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS YUGOSLAV TRADE DELEGATION

OW121240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a Yugoslav Government trade delegation led by Undersecretary R. Djordjevic of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Trade.

The delegation arrived here on October 7, for the fifth meeting of the Sino-Yugoslav Mixed Trade Committee.

At the mixed committee meeting, the two sides had a full exchange of views on further expansion of trade between the two countries. They also exchanged proposed lists of import and export goods for 1983. The two sides signed a summary of talks here today.

KANG KEQING MEETS YUGOSLAV PIONEERS DELEGATION

OW140800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-president of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the National Children's Work Coordinating Committee, met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from Yugoslav League of Pioneers led by Herma Kraus Delpin in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Delpin is a member of the Presidium for the Union of Societies for Education and Care of Children of Yugoslavia and former president of the Council of League of Pioneers of Yugoslavia.

Present were Zhou Pengcheng, a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, and Mrs. Florijan Kovac, wife of minister-counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy here.

The delegation has come to China for a friendly visit at the invitation of the C.Y.L.C. Central Committee.

GDR NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED IN BEIJING

OW070814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Rolf Berthold, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to China, and Mrs. Berthold gave a cocktail party at the embassy here at noon today in celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic.

Among the guests were Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CHANGE IN EGYPTIAN POLICIES

HK121332 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 6

["Newsletter From Egypt" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Lin Jianming [2651 4109 2494]:
"Commemoration of Victory"]

[Text] At 1000 on 6 October, drums were beaten and music was played in front of the Monument of the Unknown Heroes in Cairo. Accompanied by high-ranking army officials and members of the Cabinet, President Muhammad H. Mubarak respectfully presented a wreath to the martyrs of the October war. This scene cannot but make people recall the past and the change that Egypt has undergone in the past year. On this day 9 years ago, brave Egyptian troops victoriously crossed the Suez Canal, trampled on the Bar-Lev line of defense and destroyed the myth of Israel's invincibility. This day 1 year ago, former President Mohammed Anwar as-Sadat was assassinated. This is an unforgettable date.

When the nation was thus put into a crisis, Mubarak was assigned the heavy task of taking the top leading post of the country. Though the path was rough and bumpy and full of obstacles, Egypt has been steadily forging ahead under the guidance of the spirit of the October war.

The Egyptian press and some Arab newspapers have fully approved President Mubarak's achievements over the past year since he became president. Within the scope of domestic affairs, President Mubarak has fulfilled two important tasks. First, he has adopted appropriate policies to achieve a basic stability in Egypt's domestic situation. President Mubarak has stressed democratic dialogue and striven to win the cooperation of the opposition parties. While suppressing and banning the religious extremist organizations, he at the same time strengthened ideological and religious education among the youth. This has achieved very satisfactory results. Although the religious extremist organizations supported by foreign countries still constitute a major threat to the stability of the situation, and although the People's Assembly has decided to extend the period of the enforcement of the Emergency Act, viewed as a whole, the political situation in Egypt is still fairly stable. Some Egyptian commentators have pointed out that the key lies in President Mubarak's ability to solve complicated economic problems in a relatively short period of time and to help the low income stratum of people overcome difficulties in their lives. The second task he has fulfilled is that on 25 April, Egypt overcame various kinds of obstructions and resistance on Israel's part, recovered its territory in the Sinai and fulfilled the great task of the reunification of the country.

During the past year, Egyptian foreign policy has undergone a remarkable change. Diplomatic and press circles there have both pointed out that the basic content of President Mubarak's foreign policy is his emphasis on Egypt being a part of the Arab world. Since the war in Lebanon broke out, Egypt has reviewed its previous foreign policies. On 3 October, President Mubarak strongly denounced Israel's expansionist policy at a meeting of the Egyptian People's Assembly and said that the Israeli authorities' implementation of this policy could bring about "serious results." On the 20th of last month, Egypt urgently recalled its ambassador from Israel. It has been reported by other sources that the unofficial and commercial exchanges between Egypt and Israel have already been stopped.

In its relationship with the United States, Egypt has also deliberately enlarged the distance between the two countries. Egypt no longer avoids pointing out the "negative aspect" of the Middle East policies of the United States in order to urge the United States to change its stand of refusing to recognize the Palestinian people's right of self-determination and of opposing the establishment of a Palestinian state.

At the same time, Egypt has also strengthened its influence in the Third World. Not long ago, President Mubarak visited Yugoslavia and Romania and stressed that Egypt would make contributions to the Nonaligned Movement.

Since last October, relations between Egypt and other Arab countries have been gradually improved. It is a general view that the normalization of relations between Egypt and other Arab countries is only a matter of time. Egypt's approval of the results of the Fes summit meeting has shown that there is already a reliable foundation for coordinated action between Egypt and other Arab countries.

As this correspondent finishes his report this afternoon, the Egyptian people and troops along the banks of the Suez Canal are carrying out a simulated maneuver of a forced crossing of the canal. The veteran soldiers who took part in the October war are setting up a floating bridge again and bravely dashing toward the Egyptian territory in Sinai. What are they thinking about? Surely this spirit of challenging death and giving their lives for their motherland is the very spirit they need in carrying out the peaceful construction of their motherland and in defending the fruits of peace that their martyrs have paid for in blood.

EMERGENCE OF ISRAELI PEACE MOVEMENT NOTED

OW120121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Round-up: 'Peace Movement in Israel by Correspondent Mei Zhenmin' -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- A peace movement against the expansionist policy of the Begin regime has been rising in Israel in the past few months.

On September 25, some 350,000 Israelis -- about one tenth of the country's population -- took part in a demonstration in Tel Aviv, demanding peace and opposing the aggressive war against Lebanon.

The movement actually started much earlier. On July 3, one month after the invasion of Lebanon, some 80,000 people demonstrated in the same city, shouting: "No war," "Peace with Palestinians."

The movement has extended to various circles including politicians and the army. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon were sharply criticized by many parliament members after the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon in mid-September. Several high-ranking officials, including three Cabinet ministers, offered their resignations.

The British news agency REUTER quoted Israeli military sources as saying in a report that "controversy over the Lebanese war has rocked the Israeli army and dissent is affecting all ranks" and that "pacifist trends never seen before in wartime" have appeared.

Many Israeli armymen in Lebanon took the war as "unnecessary." When Israeli army Chief-of-Staff Rafael Eitan went to see his men at an assembly point, one soldier shouted: "We don't want a war -- We want to go home."

Radio Israel said some 1,000 officers and soldiers delivered a petition to Sharon on Sept. 29, refusing to be sent to Lebanon.

The mounting peace movement in Israel is a sign of the awakening of the Israeli people under the high-handed, unpopular policies of the Begin regime. As the whole world has witnessed, Begin has, since coming into power as the Likud leader in 1977, pursued an expansionist hard line more obstinately than his predecessors in the government. The Begin regime has not only inherited the Zionist policy, but has gone even further in refusing to withdraw from all Arab territories it occupied, and in annexing the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip in an attempt to set up the greater Israeli empire.

Sharon's study report on Israel's strategy in the 80s puts forward the nuts and bolts of Israel's expansionist strategy.

Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant, its annexation of the Golan Heights, its imposing of civilian jurisdiction in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the recent aggressive attack in Lebanon -- these are all steps in the implementation of such an expansionist strategy. This strategy runs completely against the Israeli people's desire to live in peace.

Begin has brought untold sufferings to the Israeli people in the five years since he took office. His government has constantly strengthened the military apparatus and expanded the settlements in the occupied area. This has resulted in a drastic increase of national expenditure. The gross national product for 1981 reached 21 billion U.S. dollars while the financial budget for the year 1981-82 amounted to 25 billion U.S. dollars. It is rarely seen worldwide that the financial budget swallows the whole gross national product. In order to meet such a big expenditure, the Begin government has turned to foreign countries for aid while asking the Israeli people to tighten their belts. As a result, foreign debts have increased from 10.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1977 to 24 billion U.S. dollars in 1982, with averaged liabilities for each person reaching 6,000 U.S. dollars. The inflation rate is 137.6 percent.

The bad economic conditions have aroused strong resentment among the Israeli people. 500,000 Israelis (accounting for about one seventh of the population) have left Israel in the past five years. The June war against Lebanon has resulted in a loss of 5 billion U.S. dollars and 20,000 casualties. This has inevitably led to the sharpening of contradictions between the Israeli people and the Begin government, thus pushing forward rapidly the peace movement at home.

SUPPORT OF SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE NOTED

OW101846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 [date as received] (XINHUA) -- China strongly condemns the South African authorities for pursuing a policy of apartheid and resolutely supports the South African people's just struggle. This was reaffirmed today by Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of China, in a message addressed to Al-Haji Yusuff Maitama-Sule, chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid of the United Nations, on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (Oct. 11). The message demands the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all the other nationalists who have been put in prison by the South African racist authorities. The message says: "For years, the South African authorities have pursued a barbarous policy of racial oppression, wantonly arresting, imprisoning and killing leaders of the nationalist movement and the black people."

"The fascist atrocities committed by the South African racist regime have aroused the strong indignation of the international community and evoked the strong resistance of the South African people," the message says. "As an important part of the struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples against imperialism and colonialism, the struggle waged by the South African people against the racist rule and for national liberation has won the wide sympathy and support of the world's people," it continues.

"The Chinese Government and people have consistently and firmly supported the people of South Africa in their struggle against colonialism and racism and for national liberation," the message declares.

"We are convinced that, with the solidarity and support of the African people and the people of the world at large, the South African people will win final victory in their struggle against racism and for freedom and liberation," it says.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PARTY STYLE, PARTY OBJECTIVES

HK130925 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Wu Xiuyong [0702 4423 3057] and Pei Shaojun [5952 1421 6511]: "Party Style and Realization of the Party's Grand Objectives"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang issued the grand objective of building our country into a highly civilized, highly democratic, modern socialist country. He also pointed out that in order to meet the requirements of the party's general tasks in the new historical period, it is necessary to vigorously straighten out party style and organizations, and to bring about a basic improvement in party style. This is important policy, serving as a guarantee to the party in undertaking the historical mission.

In recent years, some people used to say that the objectives issued by the party's Central Committee were grand and inspiring, but one would certainly lose one's confidence and be suspicious of the realization of objectives when seeing the unhealthy practice within the party. Though partial and unreasonable, this saying really reflects a problem, that is, party style and party image produce a great impact on the confidence of the people in realizing grand objectives.

When we say party style, we mean the style, habit and character of a Communist in his ideology, politics, work, life and other fields. Generally speaking, a party's program and line correspond with its style. In judging a party, people must not only pay attention to its programs and declarations, but also must pay attention to its practical action. Party style is something which can be easily felt by people. Therefore, it is first of all through their observation of party style and party members' practical actions that the broad masses of the people understand the party and realize the correctness of the party's program and line as well as the justice of the party's cause.

Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, our party, since its birth more than 60 years ago, has established a series of fine traditions and style in the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggles. In order to realize the party's objectives, countless Communists have stepped into the breach one after another and fought bravely. They have shown their noble character and morality in fearing neither hardship nor difficulties, neither bloodshed nor sacrifice, being unselfish, dedicating themselves to others, being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, rigidly observing discipline, integrating themselves with the masses, living a hard life and being honest in performing their official duties. It is through these Communists and their fine style that the broad masses of the people understand that they truly serve the interests of the vast majority of the people and that the cause they are fighting for is a just, most hopeful and promising one. Hence, they trust the party, respect the party, voluntarily follow the party and firmly believe that the communist cause is bound to win. The fighting course of our party has shown that in order to make people believe that revolutionary objectives can be achieved, it is necessary to conduct propaganda and education in ideology and theory. The influence and affection of the Communists' model behavior and excellent style on the masses is concrete and convincing propaganda.

When we review the history of the revolutionary struggle, we will find that wherever things were most difficult and hard, there would the Communists appear and the party's excellent style would shine brightly. In battlefields, they took the initiative to charge forward. In courts they refuted enemies with justice. On execution grounds they faced death unflinchingly and died martyrs' deaths. In daily work they worked conscientiously and were not upset by criticism. At leading posts they were so absorbed as to forget food and sleep and spared no effort in the performance of their duties. In war years and difficult times they shared weal and woe with the masses and made joint efforts to fight courageously. At dangerous moments they left living hopes to others and kept death risks to themselves.

Acting in this way, our party has established a noble image in the minds of the people with its revolutionary spirit and excellent style. Therefore, however great the difficulties people might meet and however serious the setbacks people might suffer in the revolutionary course, they will resolutely follow the party with the belief of being bound to triumph in the end.

However, we must also see that due to the disturbance and sabotage carried out by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in the 10 years of internal disorder as well as the increasing corruption of various exploiting classes under new circumstances, there have existed within the party the problems of impurities in ideology, style and organization. The problem of impurity in party style is very serious among some party members, cadres and in some units. For example, some take advantage of their power to seek private interest, and invade, occupy and squander the properties of the state and collectives. Some seek privileges, occupy more houses in contravention of relevant regulations and use public funds to build private apartments. Some seek special treatment and consideration for their relatives, sons and daughters and friends in such fields as enrollment in higher schools, promotion, employment and going abroad. Some use public funds to entertain and fete others, willfully allocate money and property and establish connections for their private interests. All they care for is their private interests and that of their families and they leave aside the party's fighting objectives, the future and destiny of the party and the country and the people's sufferings.

Impure party style has brought various bad consequences. In particular, it damages the intimate relationship between the party and the people, seriously impairs the party's image and lowers the party's prestige, thus shaking the confidence of the masses in realizing the grand objectives. The advanced and model nature of the Communist Party members is a conspicuous mark with which people distinguish our party from other political parties. If our party members and cadres do not take the initiative to fight for the communist cause but engage in unhealthy practices, they will lose completely their advanced and model nature.

In such a circumstance, if they continue to call on and mobilize the masses to believe in communism and fight for its realization, they will not only become less persuasive but will also be strongly disliked by the masses, or even lead them to the conviction that communist propaganda is unrealistic. Such cases are very common in real life. Leading cadres in some units are keen on unhealthy practice and are not so honest in performing their official duties. Consequently, the masses will take an indifferent attitude toward their impassioned speeches. People have every reason to ask: When shall we realize the grand objectives if we depend on such leaders?

Both positive and negative experiences have taught us that under the circumstances of correct line, guiding principles and policies of the party, wherever there is a pure party style, party organizations will be able to unite people more closely, to strengthen fighting will and to raise confidence. The party's line, guiding principles and policies will also be implemented more smoothly and the work will be carried out more vigorously. Likewise, wherever there is an impure party style, party organizations will impair their prestige, unhealthy practices will have their way, people will be demoralized and lose their belief, the party's line, guiding principles and policies will not be carried out and the work will be damaged.

Therefore, we must not underestimate the bad influence which impure party style might have on people's belief. To rectify party style in order to strengthen belief has become a sharp and urgent issue raised for us by reality.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's Central Committee has all along treated party style as a most serious issue concerning the life and death of the party, and has made strenuous efforts and adopted a series of practical measures to rectify the impure style within the party.

The 12th CPC Congress in particular, which is of great historical significance, has clearly put forward that the rectification of party style and the straightening out of party organizations should be treated as the prime issue of the party, and 3 years will be spent to resolutely carry out an overall rectification so as to bring about a basic improvement in party style. All these have shown the party's unequivocal attitude to fight against impure party style and its determination to carry out a thorough rectification. We must heighten our confidence by this and see the promising prospect of a basic improvement in party style.

Bad style is the archenemy of the party and the people, and its seriousness and perniciousness must in no way be underestimated. However, it is absolutely wrong to go to the other extreme and to treat bad style as an incurable disease and become pessimistic and demoralized. We must realize that there is only a handful of people who engage in unhealthy practices and stick to bad style within the party and that the mainstream of the party contingent is healthy and powerful. Especially through the recovery and reorganization in recent years, there has been a great improvement within the party and the party's prestige is becoming higher and higher. Whether veteran revolutionaries or newcomers who have just joined the party, they are all working selflessly at different posts with hearts devoted to the communist cause. Their noble characters and excellent style have played a model and initiative role among the broad masses and have encouraged and inspired them to fight for the realization of the four modernizations. Understandably, due to various reasons, bad style is somewhat durable, which explains the complicated and hard nature of the work to rectify it, since a certain process is needed. With the correct leadership of the party's Central Committee and the supervision of various discipline inspection commissions at all levels as well as with a series of party regulations and laws and the vast number of party members and masses who detest unhealthy practice and bad style, so long as we adopt correct and reliable guiding principles and carry them on, we will certainly thoroughly rectify bad style.

We are deeply convinced that through the overall rectification, our party will become more vigorous and will appear among the people with a new gesture. The people of various nationalities in the country will unite more closely around the party and confidently create an overall new situation of socialist construction for modernization.

STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

HK131040 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Wang Jue [3769 3778] and Wu Zhenkun [0702 2182 0981]: "Strategic Priorities Are Basic Links in Achieving the Strategic Goal"]

[Text] In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that to achieve the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production in economic development, we must "in the next 20 years keep a firm hold on agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science as the basic links, the strategic priorities in China's economic growth."

To set agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science as strategic priorities in economic growth is an important strategic policy decision or strategic arrangement made at the 12th CPC National Congress. It is of decisive significance in realizing the strategic goal in 20 years.

The Importance of Correctly Setting Strategic Priorities

In a given historical period, the process of development of the whole national economy, including the various means adopted to accomplish the main tasks in this period and the processes of development among the various means, is an undertaking involving a complicated composite of contradictions. Contained therein must be principal contradictions that have a decisive effect on the whole situation. As far as the national economy -- a composite of contradictions -- is concerned, the main contradictions contained therein that have a decisive effect constitute the basic means of the various means adopted to achieve the strategic goal and the basic links of the various links.

These are also the strategic priorities that must be given attention. Therefore, in accomplishing strategic tasks for economic development in a given historical period in a country's economic growth, there will objectively develop one or several strategic priorities.

Strategic priorities are the main targets of attack selected in realizing the strategic goal and the main components of various measures adopted to realize the strategic goal. Therefore, it is of primary importance to correctly set a strategic goal. But whether or not proper strategic priorities are set also has a great bearing on the country's economic growth. Judging from the history and the realities of our country, there are such experiences, both positive and negative. In socialist economic construction, there are cases of success due to the proper choice of strategic priorities and also cases of setbacks due to the improper choice of strategic priorities. During the period of the First 5-Year Plan, to lay a foundation for industry and thus achieve the strategic goal for national industrialization then set, we took those industrial sectors of a fundamental nature (chiefly embodied in 156 projects) as priorities in industrialization, thus stimulating the quick development of the national economy. After 1957, we put forth the strategic goal that called for our industry to catch up with and surpass Britain in iron and steel and other main products in 15 years or in a much shorter period of time. Based on the demands of this goal, we took iron and steel as the only strategic priority in industrial development. We further raised the strategic slogan "take steel as the key link," carrying the emphasis upon steel to an inappropriate stage. As a result, the development of the national economy suffered a serious setback. This was, of course, first caused by errors made in setting the strategic goal and in adopting the pattern for the "Leap Forward." But the improper selection of strategic priorities was also an important cause. As things now stand, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has in economic work laid emphasis on overcoming the "leftist" mistakes that had for a long period of time marked guiding ideology in the past. First of all, it has taken up agriculture as a strategic priority. It has restored and enlarged the decisionmaking power of rural communes and brigades and restored private plots, secondary occupations of families and fair trade in the country, gradually introducing various versions of the production responsibility system which call for linking production with pay. Meanwhile, it has raised the purchase prices for grain and some other agricultural products. It has subsequently further solved the problem concerning the guideline for a diversified economy, thus bringing about marked changes in the features of agriculture and making it thrive where it used to stagnate. This has played an important role in bringing about a turn for the better in the whole economic situation and the political situation.

Both these positive and negative experiences tell us that even if the strategic goal is formulated on a scientific basis and practicable, given the improper choice of strategic priorities, the goal also cannot be achieved in a satisfactory manner, and cannot be achieved even fundamentally. Therefore, in a given sense, with the strategic goal set, correctly setting strategic priorities is of decisive significance.

The Main Objective Basis for the Correct Selection of Strategic Priorities

Why was it that the 12th CPC National Congress set agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science as strategic priorities in economic development? This was by no means dictated by subjective will but determined by the peculiar place and role of these sectors in the development of the national economy as a whole.

Agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science are fundamental factors directly affecting and restraining the scale, pace, technical level and economic results of our economic construction at present and in the future, factors affecting the whole situation.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. First, grain is the most fundamental means of subsistence for people. If the problem of food is not properly solved and if the simple reproduction of labor can hardly be maintained, then there is no way of carrying out any economic activity in a normal way. Second, agriculture provides raw materials for industry. Third, agriculture is a broad domestic market for industry. Fourth, agriculture also serves to accumulate funds for itself and for the state. Fifth, the overall development of agriculture not only allows the full exploitation of natural resources but also helps solve the problem of work for an ever growing amount of surplus labor. Therefore, how agriculture fares and its quick or slow development have a significant effect on the consolidation and development of the significant situation of stability and unity.

Energy is an indispensable material in people's production efforts and everyday life and especially an indispensable source of power in contemporary mass production. The operation of machinery, the movement of motor vehicles, the smelting of iron and steel, lighting and so forth are all inseparable from energy. The exploration and exploitation of energy directly concern the scale and pace of development of the national economy. Therefore, the energy problem is closely bound up with the national economy. What energy is to economic development is what grain is to a man's life. In the contemporary era, energy has become a problem of a strategic nature.

Communications and transportation provide links for economic ties between given areas and between production and consumption. A look at history shows that the sailing of steamers, railroad traffic, stream and river navigation and telegraphic operations have stimulated the great development of the economies of various countries and the formation of the world market. Under modern conditions, the development of communications and transportation must especially be brought inline with the development of production and circulation. Only in this way can we stimulate production specialization and cooperation, promote the exchange of production skills and the rational arrangement of productive forces, increase the sales of products and the supplies of raw and other materials and bring about the development of domestic commerce and foreign trade. Therefore, communications and transportation must lead the way, one step ahead. Only in this way can we guarantee the smooth development of the national economy.

The development of the national economy must depend on scientific and technological progress. As productive forces, science and technology have become an ever greater driving force in practice. Science, through matter, becomes technology to form realistic productive forces and is embodied in laborers, the subject of labor and the means of labor. Science is getting more and more closely related to production. It permeates through various aspects of social production to constitute a very important factor in the development of modern productive forces. Now, a big increase in labor productivity chiefly depends upon scientific and technical forces. The economic development of the economically developed countries of today has relied more and more on science and technology. The economic development of our country must also increasingly depend upon science and technology. The key to the realization of modernization is the modernization of science and technology. This is a scientific summary of historical experiences.

To develop modern science and technology, we must have large numbers of skilled personnel. Without skilled personnel who master modern science and technology, there can be no modernization of science and technology. Meanwhile, modern work tools and technological processes are unprecedentedly complicated. They represent science having been transformed into matter. This, of course, calls for their users or operators to have an appropriate scientific knowledge. Under these production conditions, the role of laborers' physical element and that of their mental element are undergoing changes. The trend is that the role of the former is decreasing while that of the latter is increasing. This has imposed an increasingly exacting demand upon the laborers' cultural and scientific levels. The higher their cultural and scientific levels and the richer their production experiences, the higher is the level of productivity.

It is impossible for a country devoid of a large well-trained labor force to realize the modernization of the national economy. If the modernization of science and technology is the key to the realization of the "four modernizations," then big progress and big improvement in education can be considered as the key to the key.

The simple analysis given shows that agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science are assuming a peculiar position and playing a special role in the modern economy. They are indispensable and extremely important pillars in the normal operation and the quick development of the modern economy. Therefore, to achieve the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, they must, of course, objectively be made strategic priorities in economic construction.

The Urgency of Properly Setting Strategic Priorities

Agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science have become strategic priorities also because of the urgent demands imposed on them by the realization of the strategic goal. At present, our agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science have become long-term, fundamental limiting factors in economic development. Therefore, "in light of the whole situation, to achieve the above goal of economic development, the most important thing is to properly take care of agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science." This is to say that in light of China's actual conditions, we must urgently solve the problem concerning these several strategic priorities.

At present, our agricultural production equipment is still very backward and the technical level is not high. Of the cultivated land of the whole country, the area plowed by machinery still accounts for less than 50 percent. Concerning the amount of manure applied, the available component per mu is only a dozen jin. Of the whole country's cultivated land, the area capable of being irrigated represents less than 50 percent. The ability to fight natural disasters is still very weak. Many areas are at the mercy of the elements when it comes to the problem of food. Labor productivity is relatively low. Agricultural output available per capita is also relatively low. The commodity economy is not well developed, the commodity rate low and economic returns poor. Therefore, the conflict between backward agriculture and modern economic construction is a principal problem in realizing the strategic goal of economic development. We must keep a tight hold on agriculture as a priority and continue to develop the current very favorable situation in agriculture. To this end, we must continuously uphold for a long time to come the production responsibility system established in the countryside. We must fully arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants and stimulate the development of agricultural productive forces. We must continue to put grain production in first place. Meanwhile, we must enlarge the scope for production and energetically develop a diversified economy, concentrating on production in a penetrating and extensive manner and bringing about the overall development of agriculture, forestry, husbandry, secondary occupations and fishery. We must energetically strengthen the study and popularization of agricultural science and technology, linking the results of research in modern science and technology with the fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming in our agriculture. We must greatly improve agricultural production conditions, producing an increasingly large supply of agricultural products in order to satisfy the needs of the development of industry and the needs of an improved living standard for the people.

Energy and transportation are weak links in current economic development. Whether or not the strategic goal in our economic development can be realized depends, to a large degree, on whether or not energy and transportation can be properly taken care of. At present, energy is in extremely short supply. There is an extremely great contradiction between freight volume and transportation capacity, making it impossible for many enterprises to fully develop their production capacity and hampering the operation of many links of circulation. This seriously interferes with the normal operation of the national economy. The development of energy and the building of transportation facilities involve not only a large investment but also a long cycle. Therefore, there cannot possibly be a great change in conditions surrounding energy and transportation needs in the near future.

We must thoroughly implement the correct guideline of solving the energy problem and pay equal attention to exploration and conservation. We must give priority to conservation in the near future. In conserving energy, we must not only rely upon the readjustment of the production structure but, more important, rely on technical transformation and the improvement of the management level. Meanwhile, we must concentrate a proper amount of capital on developing and building new oilfields and coalfields, creating conditions for future development. We must combine the development of energy with the building of transportation facilities. We should also let transportation lead the way, one step ahead. We must first strengthen railroad and port construction. Meanwhile, we should also pay attention to the development of water transportation, highways and postal and telecommunications facilities. We must try by every means to enable communications and transportation to adapt to the needs of the development of the whole economy.

Generally speaking, our current scientific and technological levels are still in a backward state. Industrial production skills are, on the whole, at a level equivalent to that of economically developed countries in the 1950's or in the early 1960's. Skills in some fields are still more backward. Due to the backwardness of production skills and the management level, consumption of raw material is high and returns are poor. When it comes to education, we have fallen far behind in satisfying the needs of education at the junior, intermediate or advanced levels. The quality of education is poor. The quality of fundamental education is still poorer. The educational structure is irrational. Vocational education is underdeveloped. Such a backward state of science and education affects not only the building of socialist material civilization but also the building of socialist spiritual civilization. To push science and education forward, we must exert all our efforts to strengthen and develop various educational undertakings, cultivate various skilled personnel and raise the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation. Only with the tremendous development of our scientific and educational undertakings can they become a great driving force behind the realization of the strategic goal in economic development.

Exactly because of their importance and backwardness, agriculture, energy, transportation, education and science have become the main contradictions and strategic priorities in our modern economic construction. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A leader at any level should concentrate his attention on problems and actions that are most important and of most decisive significance to what is under his charge, as far as the whole situation is concerned." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 1, p 160) So long as we act in accordance with this important guiding ideology or work method by Comrade Mao Zedong and keep a tight hold on and take good care of these several strategic priorities, we can surely realize smoothly the great goal for economic development set at the 12th CPC National Congress.

IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVED EDUCATION STRESSED

OW131913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- The development of China's economy requires greater density of knowledge among China's population, said Education Minister He Dongchang today.

The minister was receiving delegates to the UNESCO sponsored field operational seminar on adult education and literacy.

China's goal set at the recent party congress is to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the year 2000. Priority is given to agriculture, energy, transport, education and science.

He Dongchang laid particular emphasis on the need to raise educational level of the peasants. Rural prosperity cannot rely on diligent manual labor alone, the minister said.

Since the responsibility system has been introduced among the Chinese peasantry, quite a number of peasant families with ten thousand yuan yearly income have emerged and, consequently, peasants are more eager to learn science and technology.

One of the very important factors in adult education is the training of cadres, especially grassroot cadres in rural areas, because with a higher level of education themselves, they will become more aware of the need to develop education in their localities, said the minister.

However, he said, the development of education lags behind economic development. Efforts must be made to open up new ways in education, to rally the whole society and allow greater flexibility. About 78 thousand students graduated from the T.V. university this year, but efforts are still inadequate. Measures will be taken to add more T.V. channels for educational purpose.

The minister said, as China plans to popularize primary education by 1990, pre-school education should be developed step by step. Where condition permits, cities as well as well-off rural areas should popularize secondary education.

The Asian Pacific regional field operational seminar on adult education and literacy opened on October 4 at Foshan, Guangdong Province. Delegates from various countries visited Shandong and Henan Provinces in two separate groups and then converged in Beijing this morning to sum up their investigations.

This evening, the minister and Gao Yi, chairman of the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO gave a banquet in honor of all participants to the seminar.

PLA AIR FORCE PUBLICIZES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW140815 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Among the PLA Air Force units, more than 8,000 cadres have been assigned to explain and publicize the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in various units, institutes of higher learning and aviation repair plants and among cadres, fighters, workers and their dependents. Leading comrades of the PLA Air Force and cadres at all levels of leading organs of the PLA Air Force have taken the lead in this work and set examples for the cadres assigned to explain and publicize the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

PLA Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa and Political Commissar Gao Houliang prepared their own notes in explaining and publicizing the documents to office cadres. Shortly after the 12th CPC National Congress, party committees of the PLA Air Force Headquarters, the Political Department, the Logistics Department and the Aviation Engineering Department immediately trained more than 300 cadres at and above the regimental level for this work by having them visit nearly 200 grassroots units to meet cadres, fighters, workers and their dependents. To ensure the quality of the work of the cadres assigned to explain and publicize the documents, many leading comrades of the party committees of the air force units personally prepared notes and set good examples. In order to achieve the general objective, the assigned cadres have also conducted investigation and study in the units to find out what the cadres and fighters have in mind and their opinion concerning their work. They have also prepared notes in the light of the actual conditions in the respective units for explanation and dissemination. Emphasizing neither quantity nor perfection, they have endeavored to get the people to understand what they explain and publicize and have tried to help cadres and fighters solve one or two actual problems at each session so that they can grasp one or two basic viewpoints.

ARMY PAPER REPORTS ON PLA ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORK

OW132329 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the masses of commanders and fighters in road construction units of the PLA Capital Construction Engineering Corps have, in 16 years of hard work, made important contributions to developing the country's transportation system, strengthening preparedness against war, and building up the border regions.

These units were responsible for the construction and reconstruction of the Qinghai-Xizang, Sichuan-Xizang, Qinghai-Xinjiang, (Tianshan), (Yingshan) and other important highways. The cadres and fighters work in mountain valleys, live in tents, drink water melted from snow and salted vegetables year in, year out. They carry on a tenacious struggle against snow storms, avalanches, landslides and mud-rock flows, build roads along sheer mountain cliffs and erect bridges across rapids.

By the first half of this year, the road construction units had built a total of more than 2,000 kilometers of highways and buildings with a total floor space of nearly 50,000 square meters.

PRC WILL NOW RECEIVE INDIVIDUAL TOURISTS

OW131956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, October 13 (XINHUA) -- China will start as of now, to receive individual foreign tourists, said Han Kehua, director of the National Tourism Administration at a tourism conference in Zhouxian County, Hebei Province today.

According to preliminary projection, he said, individual tourists will account for 20 to 30 percent of total tourists to China by the year 1990 and the percentage will rise to 30 to 40 percent by the end of this century.

China's tourist industry started in 1978. Foreign tourists numbered 229,000 in that year and grew to 670,000 in 1981. Almost all the tourists came in groups owing to the restraints of transportation and hotel facilities, he said.

Han Kehua called on all tourist departments to get ready for the influx of individual tourists and provide them with good services, including sightseeing tours, hotel accommodations and travel facilities.

The four-day conference is scheduled to close tomorrow. Attending were 70 representatives from 13 provinces, municipalities and regions as well as from central government departments.

SOUNDLESS DEMOLITION MIXTURE DEVELOPED

OW131412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- A new, non-explosive, demolition mixture which can destroy concrete structures or rocks with little vibration, noise or gas, has been trial-produced in Beijing by the Cement Institute of the Research Institute of Building Materials.

According to the institute, the mixture -- which is in powder form -- is easy to manufacture and safe to transport and the production cost is low.

A recent test showed that one day after the powder was mixed with water to form a paste and filled into holes of several large blocks of concrete, the paste expanded to make the concrete collapse.

The institute said that since the traditional explosive method of destroying buildings frequently injures people and damages nearby facilities, the new method is suitable for use in pulling down buildings in crowded cities and narrow areas as well as for mining granite, white marble and other valuable stone.

The soundless demolition mixture is being trial-used and is scheduled to go into production next year.

BALLOONS USED FOR ATMOSPHERIC OBSERVATION

OW111447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- An atmospheric observation balloon recently launched by Chinese scientists reached an altitude of 33,000 meters in Xianghe County, Hebei Province, according to the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The 176-kilogram instrument package carried by the balloon provided data of solar radiation on 20-micron-wave length in observing far infrared rays and cosmic gamma rays.

China has established a complete system for high altitude balloon observation including manufacture, launching technology, flight command, recovery of the instrument package, telemetry and telecontrol, tracking and locating, single-axis attitude control, data terminals and ground facilities.

Over the past four years, 28 high altitude balloons have been launched by Chinese scientists. The biggest had a diameter of 42 meters with a volume of 30,000 cubic meters. The maximum load carried was 200 kilograms and the longest flight more than half a day.

Participating scientists are mainly from the Institute of High-Energy Physics, the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, the Space Science Center, the Shanghai Observatory and the Guangzhou Electronics Institute.

High altitude balloons are widely used for observation in the fields of atmospheric physics and chemistry, high-energy astrophysics, cosmic radiation, infrared astronomy, remote sensing, high altitude biology and physiology.

COOPERATION SOUGHT IN OFFSHORE OIL EQUIPMENT

HK120422 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] A subsidiary of the China State Shipbuilding Corp is setting up joint ventures with some leading world oil companies to produce oil exploration equipment for use in China's search for offshore oil.

China Offshore Platform Engineering Corporation (COPECO), recently established to handle drilling and production oil platforms at sea, will later this month send a delegation to the United States to explore the potential for collaboration with Brown and Root Company and other important American companies. He Zhigang, executive deputy manager of COPECO, said in an interview.

Meanwhile, the corporation will send another delegation to France to complete an agreement with Union Industrielle et d'Enterprise of France (UIE), He Zhigang said.

COPECO signed a preliminary contract with UIE late last year when COPECO was being established.

Under the UIE contract, the two sides will produce medium-sized production platforms for use in the South China Sea. The construction of the Guangzhou Huangpu shipyard and its products will be designed by both sides.

Now COPECO is planning a bid used to build equipment for a production platform which will be used in the Chengbei oil field in China's Bohai Sea. COPECO hopes to cooperate with some leading American companies to build the platform. The order comes from the China National Oil Ministry and the Japanese organization responsible for the oilfield. These two have agreed jointly to explore the Bohai Sea.

There are favourable conditions for China to win the bidding, He Zhigang said. China published a regulation regarding cooperation with foreign companies for China offshore exploration and development, saying that China's own industries would be well protected and would co-operate with the world's technical leaders where necessary.

Both sides would bid together and jointly build production platforms. This would be a highly more competitive combination both in technology and in price, he said.

Well-Established

COPECO is already well-established as a builder of drilling rigs. Last month, under the supervision of the corporation, Dalian shipyard completed the building of two rigs for Baker Marine Corporation of the United States.

The corporation also reported that it had finished repairing a seriously worn and damaged foreign-made drilling rig, which had been salvaged from the ocean by Baker.

More than 500 tons of steel was used to replace old steel plates. The shipyard also replaced most of the old or poor-quality equipment.

COPECO is ready to establish a China offshore platform designing corporation later this month.

"The corporation is only a few months old with a small executive staff, but it sees to the building of various products and has the services of all the shipbuilding research institutes, shipyards and laboratories of the country," he said.

COPECO has received orders for multi-purpose supply vessels from Singapore. These ships can be used for tugging, sea transport and anchor handling.

Meanwhile, the corporation is busy preparing to build other ships of this kind for domestic use in the Bohai Sea, he said.

COMMENTATOR URGES DEVELOPING CITY SUBURBS

HK080948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "City Suburbs Can Become Prosperous Faster"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in his opening speech delivered at the 12th party congress, pointed out: There are three major tasks for our people in the 1980's, and economic construction is at the core of these three tasks. RENMIN RIBAO has published news and reports on the important changes which have taken place in Changping County since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the practice of this county has given new inspiration to the people. By really emancipating the mind, relaxing policies and livening up the economy closely centered on economic construction, it is entirely possible for the suburbs of Beijing and other cities to become prosperous sooner and faster.

The suburbs of Beijing have very favorable conditions to become prosperous. The suburbs have a total area of 16,000 square kilometers and a rural population of 3.77 million. They are situated on a vast plain which is only 60 percent hills. Natural conditions are very good and there is an abundance of resources. The level of agricultural production is high, communications and transportation are developed, all villages are linked by highways and every production team has electricity. They have more water conservancy facilities, machinery and chemical fertilizers. They also have the support of the powerful scientific and technical force of the capital and their level of scientific farming is high. There is great potential in agricultural science and technology, and a number of advanced communes and production brigades have succeeded in doubling their output value in the last 3 years.

They have available experience to draw on, and what is more, they have the support of this big market of the capital and major cities. As long as they are good at applying and giving play to these exceptionally favorable natural conditions, certainly they will be able to make the suburbs of the capital prosperous as quickly as possible.

Have they the courage to become prosperous? How can they become prosperous? It is extremely important for the leading members to emancipate their minds. An important reason why the rural economy of Changping County has nearly doubled in the last 4 years is because the members of the county party committee have emancipated their minds and more firmly implemented the series of policies and principles of the third plenary session. They have done away with restrictions and reformed the systems which do not correspond to economic development. For example, they have changed unitary agricultural production, which contains a very large portion of the natural economy, into an integrated agricultural, industrial and commercial complex; changed the cadre designation system, which cannot give play to the initiative and creativity of the cadres, into a selective appointment system; and changed the organizational system, which makes no distinction between party and government and combines government administration and enterprise management with the result that individual work is affected and individual responsibility is confused, into the separation of party and government and the separation of government administration and enterprise management. All these have effectively promoted the development of the rural economy.

Facts have proven that in order to make the vast countryside prosperous as quickly as possible, they must not only emancipate themselves from unitary grain production and practice diversified economy in the planting industry, but they must also energetically develop the livestock and poultry-raising industry and carry out agricultural production in a broader sense. Proceeding from the condition of local natural resources, they must also set up all kinds of industrial and sideline industries serving the cities. Changping County in recent years has energetically developed industrial and sideline industries serving the capital. At present, the proportion of income from industrial and sideline industries already accounts for more than 66.1 percent of the whole rural economy. A similar proportion in the income of the peasants is also derived from industrial and sideline industries. The income of the peasants in Changping has nearly doubled in the last 4 years, and industrial and sideline industries have played a very important role. This explains why, in making the countryside prosperous more quickly, merely running in circles around the former concept of the traditional rural economy will not do. They must take the path of the all-round development of diversified economy and closely link together agriculture, industry and commerce. This also means that while developing agricultural production and industrial and sideline production, they must at the same time energetically develop commercial and service industries serving the cities and their own localities. In this way, not only will they be able to provide better facilities to the cities, but they will also be able to effectively promote the development of local industrial and sideline industries.

"Serve the capital, make the peasants prosperous and build a new countryside." These are the demands made by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee for developing the economy of the suburbs. All rural areas in the suburbs of cities must serve the cities. The better they serve the cities, the faster they will become prosperous. The more prosperous the suburbs, the better will be their service to the cities as a result.

The suburbs serving the cities and the cities supporting the suburbs are aspects which cannot be overlooked in developing the economy of the suburbs faster and making the people of the suburbs prosperous more quickly. Leading organs in cities must make a success of two things. The first thing is changing those old restrictions that hinder the rapid economic development of the suburbs and promptly solving the new problems that have cropped up in the path of advance. The second thing is mobilizing the various professions and trades to energetically support the development of the rural economy. Banks and financial departments must offer support through funds. Commercial departments must help the enterprises of counties, communes and production brigades with organizing the supply of goods and the marketing of products.

Industrial as well as scientific and technical departments must give assistance and provide guidance to the enterprises of communes and production brigades in raising their technical level and create an excellent situation of the urban and rural areas in helping each other and promoting the development of the rural economy.

The economy of the Beijing suburbs has developed rather rapidly in recent years. However, there is still a gap in comparison with the demands of the third plenary session and the advanced districts throughout the country. Judging from the growth rate, average total agricultural output value was only 5.6 percent a year in the 20 years before the third plenary session. Since the third plenary session, the average growth rate has been only 6.5 percent a year. At present, some 20 percent of the communes and production brigades in the suburbs have still not successfully carried out the production responsibility system and their scientific and technical levels as well as their management level are also still rather low. To achieve the target of quadrupling production, enormous efforts are still required. We hope that that broad masses of cadres and people in the suburbs of the capital will conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the documents of the 12th party congress, give full play to their initiative and creativity, use every means to tap potential and make their contributions by creating a new situation in the construction of the Beijing suburbs.

URBAN RESIDENTS BENEFIT FROM STATE SUBSIDIES

OW140155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 12 Oct 8]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to information recently supplied by the State Planning Commission, from 1979 to 1981, the state appropriated 62.8 billion yuan to finance subsidies and social welfare funds for urban residents in addition to adopting various measures to increase the workers' income, in spite of financial difficulties. The subsidies included those to offset price increases of basic consumer goods and those for rent. In 1981 alone, the subsidies to offset consumer price increases totalled 25 billion yuan, equal to 30 percent of China's total workers' wages. On an average, each urban resident enjoyed 164 yuan of those subsidies.

The 62.8 billion yuan may be broken down into three parts:

1. Subsidies amounting to 41.6 billion yuan were for offsetting price increases of grain, edible oil, nonstaple foodstuffs and related industrial products. The issuance of these subsidies was an important measure, adopted by the state to stabilize market prices and the urban residents' livelihood while the state raised the purchase price of agricultural and sideline products to develop agriculture and increase the peasants' income. Of the amount, 28.8 billion yuan covered grain and edible vegetable oil. The state subsidized 10 cents on each jin of grain and 80 cents on each jin of rapeseed oil sold to urban residents. Subsidies for nonstaple food, such as meat, fish, eggs, poultry and vegetables, amounted to 8 billion yuan. The state also subsidized various production and sales departments of textile goods, fuel for household use and other consumer goods with 4.8 billion yuan to offset price increases of raw materials.
2. Subsidies for house rent amounted to 3.5 billion yuan. China pursues a low house rent policy for urban residents and charges, on an average, 12 cents per square meter of floor space. The 3.5 billion yuan was subsidized to cover depreciation, repair and management of housing averaging at least 38 cents per square meter of floor space.
3. Social welfare funds cost 17 billion yuan. According to statistics, the state in the past 3 years spent 11.7 billion yuan on medical care for workers of enterprises and institutions and cadres from government offices. It also spent approximately 6 billion yuan on collective welfare, sports and cultural and propaganda activities of various organizations.

The departments concerned hold: The subsidies are a substantial help to urban residents. To enable the people to reduce expenditures is equal to increasing their income. In the past, people did not clearly know this. The release of the information now will help people know the general situation, the actual work and the difficulties of the state and make people work hard with one heart and one mind to accomplish the task of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization set by the 12th CPC National Congress.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HISTORY OF REWARD, PUNISHMENT

HK130907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Mu Futian [4476 4395 3944] and Ma Zhounian [7456 0719 1628]: "Giving Reward or Meting Out Punishment Where They Are Due Is 'Essential to the Smooth Functioning of Government'"]

[Text] Zhuge Liang, our country's famous statesman in the time of the Three Kingdoms, asserted that "giving reward to encourage contributions and meting out punishment to eliminate malpractices" are "essential to the smooth functioning of government." All farsighted and ambitious leaders in history always took reward and punishment as their important weapon in administering the country and the army. Proceeding from the basic interests of their own classes, they had to clearly define what was to be encouraged and what was to be prohibited on the one hand, and on the other had to select good and bad examples, commend the former and criticize the latter and thus give rewards and mete out punishment accordingly so as to enable people to draw lessons from the comparison between the positive and negative examples and to follow the former and take warning from the latter. In essence, giving reward and meting out punishment where they are due means to adhere to principles and reinforce discipline.

If we review the history of the rise and fall of all dynasties in our country, we will never fail to see that a healthy atmosphere would always prevail, evil practices would always be constrained, and the country would become prosperous and powerful whenever the system of reward and punishment was strictly carried out: and evil tendencies would dominate healthy trends and the country would decline day after day whenever the system of reward and punishment failed to function well. The Sui Dynasty was the most typical case to illustrate this statement. Despite its short life, this dynasty, which lasted for two generations, had a history of great order and chaos and of drastic rise and decline. Yang Jian, Emperor Wen of the Sui Dynasty was strict and fair in meting out reward and punishment. He often issued imperial edicts to commend officials who performed well. On one occasion, he personally promoted Liu Kuang, magistrate of Linying County who won the first place in the nationwide promotion examination for civil officials to be governor of Juzhou Prefecture; and on another occasion, he bestowed 300 bolts of fabric on Linghu Xi, governor of Bianzhou Prefecture who had won the first place in another promotion examination, and publicly commended the latter. On the other hand, he deposed the crown prince, Yang Yong, as the latter was fond of women and extravagant living; and placed his son Yang Jun in confinement as he had arbitrarily built palaces. When Yang Su, a minister, complained that the penalty was too heavy, Emperor Wen sternly reprimanded him: The law is equal for princes and the people. Do you think we have to formulate another law for princes? In light of these strict demands he placed on his sons, we can easily imagine how strict he was toward corrupt officials. These measures, which won the support of the people throughout the country, were the key for his revival of the country, which had suffered from protracted war and turmoil for more than 300 years, and for the society to prosper under the feudal system.

However, his successor, Emperor Yang acted in a way completely contrary to his, making the satisfaction of his own desires the only criteria for reward and punishment. When Emperor Yang was enroute to Jiangdu on an inspection tour, three local officers came one after another to sincerely convince him to cancel his trip which might tire the people, drain the treasury and undermine the dynasty's foundation. However, the emperor was so angry that he killed these three officers.

When he received local officials in Jiangdu, what he was concerned with was not their achievements in their official career but their shares in the tribute to the throne. Two notorious and corrupt officials were immediately promoted in reward for their "contributions" in presenting rare curios. "An unhealthy trend which is prevalent in the upper strata will always receive a response from the lower strata." So, the performance and the quality of the bureaucratic apparatus was quickly spoiled, the people were thrown into dire poverty, and the foundation laid by Emperor Wen was destroyed in an instant. Eventually, the enormous tide of peasant uprising overwhelmed this autocrat. Examples like these, positive or negative, can easily be found in history.

By studying historical experiences, we can see that it is not an easy task to be strict and fair in meting out reward and punishment. The key is that we must adhere to three principles: 1) One must behave oneself well. 2) Reward and punishment must be given according to the law but not according to someone's words. 3) The law must be applied equally to everyone, regardless of their status and their relationship with the authorities.

A feudal ruler with an enterprising spirit was bound to judge between reward and punishment in accordance with the criterion of whether it would be advantageous or disadvantageous to his cause. Therefore, apart from some exceptional cases, most rulers could remain strict and fair in meting out reward and punishment. Nevertheless, an extravagant and imperious king would in turn take the satisfaction of his personal desire and prejudice as the criterion. As a result, justice and injustice were reversed, and wrongdoers were rewarded and honest people were punished. Sincere and pertinent remonstrations by honest ministers were always highly appraised by historiographers. However, the destinies of remonstrators were different. Justly remonstrating with Emperor Zhou of the Shang Dynasty, Bigan was cruelly killed after torture as he had irritated the king with his honest advice. This showed the fatuousness and self-indulgence of Emperor Zhou. For frankly criticizing Emperor Taizhong of the Tang Dynasty at the risk of incurring his displeasure, Wei Zheng was given generous rewards again and again as the emperor appreciated his contribution in "pacifying the people, benefiting the country and helping the dynasty forward." This showed the ambition of Emperor Taizhong to make the country prosperous and powerful. There are a great many examples of inappropriate reward and punishment in history. Can we not find their roots in the "unhealthy style" of the rulers themselves?

Under the circumstances that the words of a certain personage are worshipped in place of the law and the words are regarded as the law, the legal standard for meting out reward and punishment is demolished. This is one of the important causes which leads to inappropriate rewards and punishment. Let us take a historical fact recorded in the book "Important Political Events of the Reign of the Zhengguan Emperor" as an example. In the early Tang Dynasty, the government took active measures to select officials. However, some people tried to cheat the government with spurious qualification documents. So, "Emperor Taizhong issued an order, compelling them to surrender themselves, or condemning them to death otherwise." Several people who refused to surrender themselves were arrested later. Their cases were handed over to Minister Dai Zhou. However, the latter did not carry out the emperor's order and condemn these criminals to death but just sent them into exile according to the law. Hence an acute dispute occurred between the emperor and the minister. Emperor Taizhong asked Dai Zhou: I ordered you to condemn the criminals to death, but you just sent them into exile. Were you not trying to make me break my promise before the people? Will my promise still be valid then? Dai Zhou answered him unflinchingly: Your majesty entrusted me with the cases. All I could do was to process the cases in accordance with the law. By adhering to the law we create the credibility of the state, the greatest credibility of the state. Your words were based on your personal feelings. I would have undermined the state's greatest responsibility if I had handled the cases in light of your words which go against the law.

On hearing this, Emperor Taizhong turned out to be content. He said: My words were contrary to the law. You did well to correct my mistake. With an honest minister like you, I have nothing to be worried about! Thus the dispute finally concluded in a common understanding of abidance by law. The criminals were given appropriate punishment, and Dai Zhou, who had meted out punishment in accordance with the law, also received a reward from Emperor Taizong -- he was promoted to be a metropolitan official.

One of the characteristics of feudal society was the patriarchal hierarchy. In the eyes of many judicial officers, meting out reward and punishment meant to mete out reward and punishment according to one's social status and one's relationship with the authorities. Such practices would inevitably intensify the contradictions between classes, and thus upset the stability of the feudal rule. In view of this, some clever statesmen put forth and carried out some rational policies, such as "punishing a minister if he committed crimes and rewarding an ordinary citizen if he made contributions;" "meting out punishment regardless of kinship and giving reward regardless of grudge;" and so on. Such historical facts are numerous in history books. For example, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty condemned his nephew, the Lord of Zhaoping, to death by law ("Biography of Dongfang Shuo," "Han Shu"); Dong Xuan seriously penalized a trusted follower of Princess Yanghu ("The Biography of Dong Xuan," "Hou Han Shu"); Zhuge Liang reluctantly beheaded Ma Su ("The History of Shu," "Sanguo Zhi"); Cao Cao flogged members of wealthy and influential clans with a five-colored stick ("The History of Wei," "San Guo Zhi"); and so on. Such a good style of fairly and strictly meting out reward and punishment was undoubtedly of essential significance to safeguarding social order and helping forward historical development. Feudal statesmen who could observe this principle were not numerous, yet they radiated with eternal light in the ancient history of our country like stars glimmering in the night sky.

We are now undertaking the historical mission of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization construction, for which a strict and fair system of reward and punishment is also indispensable. In comparison with our predecessors, we should and can uphold more firmly our principles, set up a sounder legal system and be fairer and stricter in meting out reward and punishment.

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS 17TH MEETING

HK071225 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The 17th meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened yesterday morning in Guiyang. The meeting's major items on the agenda are: Study and implement the spirit of the 12th national party congress; discuss the resolution on holding the 5th session of the 5th provincial people's congress; listen to the provincial people's government's reports on education and public health; discuss suggestions for implementing [words indistinct] in our province's autonomous areas of minority nationalities; and (?discuss) the province's decision to encourage comprehensive utilization of the three wastes [waste gas, waste water and industrial residue] and the province's provisional measures to collect fees from and to impose fines on those who discharge the three wastes.

Wu Su, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting held yesterday morning. Xu Jiansheng, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, conveyed the spirit of the 12th national party congress. Attending the meeting were Zhang Liang, Luo Dengyi, Luo Ying, Ye Gulin, Long Xianzhao, Zeng Xianhui, (?Bai Lin), Geng Wanqing, (?Hou Guoxiang) and Meng Ziming, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. Provincial Vice Governor Wang Bingyun, provincial procuratorate Chief Procurator Sheng Beiguang and provincial higher people's court President Shi Wenli attended the meeting as observers.

Also attending as observers were responsible persons of provincial departments concerned, members of the nationalities committee of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and responsible comrades of the standing committees of people's congresses from some municipalities directly under the provincial government and from some prefectures and counties. Yesterday afternoon the meeting studied and discussed in groups the spirit of the 12th national party congress.

GUIZHOU CYL MEETING ON CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK130843 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] From 8 to 10 October, the Guizhou Provincial CYL Committee held a meeting of the representatives of the province in Guiyang. The meeting made arrangements for the CYL members' and the mass of young people's study, propaganda and implementation of the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. The 43 Guizhou delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress were formally elected. More than 200 people attended the meeting. Those who attended included members and alternate members of the 7th CYL provincial committee, representatives from the counties, prefectures, municipalities, bureaus of the provincial people's government, colleges, universities and institutes of higher education.

At the meeting, the responsible comrade of the CPC provincial committee explained to the delegates, the cadres of the organs of the CYL provincial committee and the whole staff of the provincial CYL school the spirit of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. In this explanation, a thorough and clear analysis was made of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress concerning the mission and construction of the CYL, the demands on youth work, the focus of youth work and how the CYL can implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

In his explanation, the responsible comrade of the CPC provincial committee demanded that the CYL organizations at all levels throughout the province grasp well the organizational rectification of the CYL and the construction of the rank of leaders in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

They also demanded that the CYL organizations lead the young people of various nationalities in Guizhou to become good pioneers in and make contributions to making a good job of Guizhou's economic recovery, learning cultural, scientific and technological knowledge, maintaining social, communications and work order and developing the activity of the five stresses and four beauties. The responsible comrade of the CPC provincial committee had ardent expectations of the CYL organizations at all levels and the mass of CYL cadres.

TAN QILONG AT SICHUAN MEETING ON CONGRESS PAPERS

HK080956 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpts] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged standing committee meeting from 23-25 September. Leaders of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee and major departments at the provincial level attended this meeting. The meeting once again studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress.

At the meeting, Tan Qilong, delegate to the party congress and first secretary of the provincial party committee, conveyed the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. Comrades attending the meeting exchanged views after studying the documents in the discussions. They also discussed how to thoroughly study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress in accordance with the plans drawn up by the central authorities and the provincial party committee.

SICHUAN'S YOU TAIZHONG FETES KOREAN ARMY GROUP

HK071110 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] The 13-person KPA [Korean People's Army] political work delegation, led by Yun Chi-ho, deputy director of the KPA General Political Bureau, visited Chengdu from 4-6 October. On the evening of 4 October, You Taizhong, commander, and Zhu Hanhua, political commissar, of the Chengdu PLA units met and feted the comrades of the delegation at a PLA station.

SICHUAN PHONE MEETING ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK070834 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Summary] "In accordance with instructions from the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC committee Propaganda Department held a telephone conference yesterday evening on penetratingly carrying out the five stresses and four beauties activity. The conference required that all departments and trades in various provincial localities do a good job in October in conscientiously organizing the study and propaganda of the 12th party congress documents. It is necessary to take the 12th congress spirit and communist ideology as our guide and lay stress on overcoming dirt, disorder and discourtesy and educating the people in patriotism, so that the five stresses and four beauties activity can be carried out more extensively and penetratingly and that greater efforts can be made to strive for a fundamental change for the better in the party's work style and social atmosphere. (Ye Ronggui,) deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committees, spoke at the conference. (Zhang Lixun,) member of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, and Liu Haiquan, provincial vice governor, attended the conference."

(Shen Yiji,) acting director of the provincial CPC committee Propaganda Department, and (Xin Yuandao,) deputy director of the Chongqing Municipal CPC Committee Propaganda Department, also spoke at the conference.

The conference emphasized that cadres at various levels should deepen their understanding of the importance of building socialist spiritual civilization, and the propaganda departments must regard it as an important task at present. In order to carry out this activity successfully, it is necessary to make arrangements and start it as soon as possible.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ON 12TH CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK090528 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpt] A regional CPC committee work group headed by Comrade Yin Fatang, a deputy to the 12th party congress and first secretary of the committee, conveyed the spirit of the congress to the 800 participants in a Naqu Prefecture rally of party members and cadres 4 October. Comrade Yin Fatang called on the party members, cadres and masses to seriously study and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, strive to attain the program and aims set forth by the congress and work hard to create a new situation in all fields of socialist construction and speed up the building of a new Naqu.

Comrade Yin Fatang stressed: The tasks facing us at present are to study and implement the 12th party congress spirit and strive to attain the program and aims set forth by the congress.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS OUTPUT -- From January to September this year, Guizhou Province fulfilled 78.8 percent of its 1982 quota for its total industrial and communications output value. Its total industrial and communications output value in this period was 19.9 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. Output of 24 main industrial products, including cotton yarn, cotton cloth, cigarettes and electricity output, in this period was more than the same period last year. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Oct 82 HK]

GUIZHOU PLA WORK GROUPS -- The Guizhou Provincial Military District has organized 13 work groups, which have conducted check-ups on the work of all PLA units and militia throughout the military district, in order to find out discrepancies, formulate measures and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress with practical actions. These work groups began work on 10 September and took only 15 days to examine and inspect the work of 9 military subdistricts and garrisons, 18 county and municipal people's armed forces departments and 37 commune people's armed forces departments. Before the National Day, leaders of the provincial military district listened to reports by all work groups. They demanded that all PLA units and militia throughout the military district strive to study well the documents of the 12th party congress. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Oct 82 HK]

ROUNDUP OF REGION'S NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES

HK060847 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of monitored reports broadcast by PRC provincial and regional radios in the northwest region on activities marking the 33d anniversary of the People's Republic of China on 1 October:

Shaanxi: Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0500 GMT on 1 October carries several reports on activities marking PRC National Day. First, it broadcasts a 2.5-minute report on a cocktail party held on the previous day at the Shaanxi guesthouse by the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government and the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Attending were foreign experts and technicians who are working in the province and foreign students and guests, totalling some 200 people. Li Lianbi, vice governor and chairman of the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, spoke, warmly welcoming the foreign guests. (Sun Kehua) and Wang Zhen, vice governors; (Wei Ningzhong), director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office; (Sun Yi), deputy director; (Tian Kegong), vice chairman of the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and (Li Tianzhang), vice mayor of Xian Municipality, attended the cocktail party.

Then, the radio, in a 1.5-minute report, says the provincial CPPCC committee held a tea party to mark National Day on the previous morning. Attending were Taiwan compatriots, returned overseas Chinese, Taiwan residents' dependents and patriotic personages who are in Xian, totalling some 80 people. (Tang Tu), standing committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke. Fu Daoshen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the tea party. Vice Chairman Fan Ming gave a closing speech. (Liu Gangmin), director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, also spoke. Others attending the tea party were Yang Heting, Yang Bolun, Liu Jukui, Ai Chunan, (Wu Shengxiu), Hu Jingtong, Xui Daowu and (Zhu Ruilan), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Xiong Yingdong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

Xinjiang: Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 27 September carries a 2.5-minute report on a National Day celebration staged by 200 model workers from the Urumqi area and attended by leading cadres of the party and government.

The same service at 1300 GMT on 28 September, in a 1.5-minute item, says that the general office of the regional CPC committee, general office of the regional people's congress, general office of the regional people's government, general office of the regional CPPCC and the regional Nationality Affairs Commission held a tea party to celebrate the PRC's anniversary. First Secretary Wang Enmao, Gu Jingsheng and other party and government officials attended.

The same service at 1300 GMT on 1 October concludes its reporting on National Day activities with a 2.5-minute report on various events. In the morning, Wang Enmao and other leading comrades celebrated with people of all nationalities in Urumqi. Wang Enmao later visited a factory and Gu Jingsheng visited the Municipal telecommunications bureau on the occasion of National Day.

GANSU PLA PROGRESSIVES CONGRESS OPENS 12 OCT

HK130308 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The first Gansu Military District congress of progressive PLA and militia units and individuals in building socialist spiritual civilization opened in Lanzhou on 12 October. Lan Tianmin, political commissar of the military district, presided. Li Bin, commander, delivered the opening speech.

Also present were Feng Jixin, first political commissar of the military district; Anzhou PLA Units Deputy Commander Wu Huaduo and Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Rusan; Xiao Jianguang and Liu Bing, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Gao Jinchun, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Li Qiyang, vice governor; (Yan Shutang), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC; and other leading comrades of the provincial military district.

This is Gansu Military District's first assembly of heroes for more than 10 years. It is a congress to review the results of the PLA units' and militiamen's efforts in building socialist spiritual civilization, commend the progressives and exchange experiences. It is an oath-taking rally to mobilize the commanders, fighters and militia to further study and implement the 12th party congress spirit, launch in depth activities to build socialist spiritual civilization and create an upsurge of learning from, catching up with and creating progressives.

After Commander Li Bin delivered the opening speech, provincial CPC committee Deputy Secretary Xiao Jianguang; Lanzhou Municipal CPC Committee Deputy Secretary (Feng Ye); provincial Federation of Trade Union Vice Chairman (Wang Lin); provincial CYL Committee Deputy Secretary (Kong Zhao-feng); and provincial Federation of Women leader (Tong Molan) made speeches of greeting on behalf of their respective organizations.

BAINQEN ADDRESSES RALLY IN GANSU'S GANNAN

OW101351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Lanzhou, 8 Oct [XINHUA] -- Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, at a rally of workers and staff members in Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture on 7 October, reported on his experience in attending the 12th CPC National Congress as an observer.

The rally was held at Hezuo Town, where the Gannan Prefectural People's Government is located. Xue Jianhua, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Huang Zhengqing, vice governor of Gansu; Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubbain Qoigyil Nyima, vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee; Sha Lishi, chairman of the provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission; responsible persons of the Gannan prefectural party committee and people's government and nearly 1,000 workers and staff members in the Hezuo area attended the rally.

Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain said: Not long ago I had the honor to attend the 12th CPC National Congress as an observer. I was greatly inspired and profoundly educated. Once again I felt that the great Communist Party of China is really working wholeheartedly for the interests of the people of all nationalities in China.

Vice Chairman Bainqen said: We Tibetans and the people of other fraternal nationalities of the motherland deeply understand that defending the Communist Party's leadership and upholding the four fundamental principles with party leadership as the core means defending our own fundamental interests.

He said: I also came to understand deeply that the party's principle of uniting with national minority personages and patriots in the religious circles, having firm trust in us, "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" with us, long-term cooperation, mutual supervision and working together for the country is firm and unshakable. We have to firmly and unswervingly follow the party and take the socialist road. Only in this way can we really accomplish something, make useful contributions to the motherland and the nation and have a bright future for ourselves.

After his arrival in Gannan, Vice Chairman Baingen listened to a briefing by the prefectural people's government and inspected pastoral communes, schools and hospitals in Xiahe, Maqu and Luqu Counties. During more than 10 days of inspections and visits, he made extensive contacts with cadres, the masses and personages in various circles. At the rally on 7 October, he praised the achievements made in the autonomous prefecture in the more than 30 years since liberation in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

GANSU TEACHERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 10 OCT

HK120457 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Summary] The Gansu Provincial outstanding primary and middle school teachers' conference ended on 10 October in Lanzhou.

"Feng Jixin, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Deputy Secretaries Ge Shiyang and Liu Bing, (Zhu Jianyuan), vice governor of the provincial people's government, Wu Zhiguo, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, (Bai Zhanbiao), deputy political commissar of the provincial command, and (Wang Zhiyun), vice chairman of the CPPCC provincial committee, attended the conference. Vice Governor Li Qiyang delivered a speech."

Also attending were 279 representatives, including 32 teachers of special classifications, 214 outstanding teachers and advanced workers and 33 representatives of advanced collectives. They have worked wholeheartedly in the educational fronts and comprehensively implemented the educational policy of the party and scientifically managed the schools. With communism as a great idealism, they have worked untiringly and made outstanding achievements in developing the educational cause in Gansu Province.

Through the study and relaying of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, the conference deepened the understanding, unified the thinking and encouraged the confidence of the representatives. The conference praised the advanced units and set up 20 teachers as outstanding examples of the whole province.

The provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial government sent a letter of congratulations to the conference conveying their greetings and encouraging the representatives to conscientiously study and comprehend the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, constantly enhance in the cultivation of ideological character and professional morality, inspire enthusiasm, assiduously study vocational work, work hard, be modest, guard against arrogance and rashness and make new contributions in creating a new situation in educational fields.

XINJIANG HOLDS '5 STRESSES, 4 BEAUTIES' MEETING

HK120845 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee and the Urumqi Municipal CPC Committee jointly held a mobilization meeting on deeply launching the five stresses, four beauties campaign. The meeting called on all party members and cadres and masses of various nationalities to seriously implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and persistently and deeply launch the campaign of five stresses, four beauties.

Regional party and government responsible comrades and responsible comrades of the Urumqi PLA units Gu Jingsheng, Jianabuer, Wei Youzhu, Hou Liang, (Yang Huaizheng), Wang Zhenwen, Fu Wen and Yang Yiqing attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Urumqi Municipality Mayor Wubulihairi.

Comrade Jianabuer gave the first speech during the meeting. After summarizing the achievements made by the region in launching the five stresses, four beauties campaign over the past 2 years, he said: In the course of building spiritual civilization, we have accumulated certain experiences and started off well.

However, we can see that certain achievements in promoting courtesy and civility have not been consolidated.

Jianabuer continued: In order to deeply launch the campaign of five stresses, four beauties, we must first enhance our understanding of the strategic significance of building socialist spiritual civilization. Socialist spiritual civilization is an important characteristic of socialism and is an important manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system. Without socialist spiritual civilization, which is focused on communist ideology, we will be unable to build socialism. Thus, party committees at all levels must enhance their understanding of this on a high theoretical and political plane, repeatedly popularize the significance and role of building spiritual civilization, enhance their awareness and strengthen their sense of responsibility.

Jianbuer said: It is necessary to immediately arouse the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses to create an upsurge in launching the campaign of five stresses, four beauties. The key to launching the five stresses, four beauties campaign at present lies in solving problems of confusion. Both the urban and rural areas must grasp this, and the urban areas must particularly make a good job of this.

Jianbuer said: It is necessary to continue to grasp well the implementation of the policy toward nationalities and education in unity among nationalities. We must consolidate and develop socialist relationships among various nationalities. Strengthening unity among nationalities is an important content of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We must do well in grasping this and make achievements.

In conclusion, Jianbuer said: Party committees at all levels and departments throughout the region must take immediate actions to adhere to the direction pointed out at the 12th party congress, unswervingly promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization which is focused on five stresses and four beauties and strive to open up a new situation in socialist modernization in the region while promoting the building of a high degree of material civilization.

At the mobilization meeting, Deputy Mayor of Urumqi Municipality (Zhang Hongwen) gave a report on the achievements made by Urumqi Municipality in the preceding stage of launching the five stresses, four beauties campaign and on future arrangements. Wei Youzhu, deputy political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, also spoke at the meeting. He demanded that all commanders and fighters stationed in Xinjiang participate in the **five stresses**, four beauties campaign organized by the localities apart from doing well in building spiritual civilization in the PLA units. They must also vigorously launch the activities of learning from Lei Feng and establishing a new work style, and strengthen unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and among the nationalities.

URUMQI PLA UNITS COMMEND 16 CYL BRANCHES

HK130356 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Since the beginning of last year, the CYL organizations at all levels of the Urumqi PLA units have been working in close connection with the party's [word indistinct] work and have been launching activities which comply with the characteristics of the youths, thus making achievements in speeding up various kinds of work in the PLA units. In order to commend the progressive units and individuals and to do a better job in youth work among the PLA units, the Political Department of the Urumqi units has issued a circular commending 16 CYL branches which have come to the fore in the activities of promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular demanded that CYL organizations at all levels and the broad masses of CYL members and youths seriously study and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, further create an upsurge of learning from, catching up with and creating progressives, play both the defending and attacking role in the activities of promoting spiritual civilization, and make new contributions to the strengthening of the modern, regular and revolutionary army forces.

XINJIANG'S RETIRED PLA MEMBERS LEAVE FOR HOME

HK081040 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] On the evening of 5 October, the first group of approximately 1,000 retired fighters of the Urumqi PLA units started on their way home. Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Gu Jingsheng and other leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units, regional party and government organs, the Xinjiang production and construction corps, Urumqi Municipality, and the responsible persons of the Xinjiang Military District and the relevant departments of the people's government of the autonomous region went to the railroad station to see the retired fighters off. The leading comrades sending the retired fighters off shook hands with and said farewell to them on the platform. The leading comrades also encouraged everyone to seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress after their return home. With lofty feelings, everyone must plunge into a new battle and strive to be a member of a new force in creating a new situation in modernization. The retired fighters fervently said that after returning to their hometowns, they would surely fight for prosperity and work hard in an effort to realize the great goal defined at the 12th CPC National Congress.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS VACCINE OFFERED TO TAIWAN

OW121418 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Infantile paralysis has recently been occurring in Taiwan. The Red Cross Society of China on 12 October sent a telegram to the Taiwan provincial chapter of the Red Cross Society to express its deep concern. The telegram reads:

We are worried because we have learned that infantile paralysis has been occurring in Taiwan and that several hundred persons have been affected. We have collected 5,000 doses of infantile paralysis vaccine pills as the first batch of donations to be sent to you to meet your emergency needs. Please inform us by telegram of the time and place to hand over the vaccine.

BEIJING VIEWS TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

OW081249 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Station Editorial Department commentary: "Taiwan's Compatriots Must Heighten Their Vigilance"]

[Text] A noteworthy trend has recently appeared in Taiwan. At a time when the press in Taiwan has been commenting on some incidents that occurred on the island, Taiwan authorities' propaganda machine -- CHUNG YANG JIH PAO -- put out an editorial on 2 October labelling those activities launched by non-Kuomintang members as seriously illegal and calling for their punishment in accordance with the law or the imposition of sanctions against them.

The editorial also warned that another Gaoxiong incident might occur again. As you may recall, the Gaoxiong incident clearly was engineered solely by the Taiwan authorities in order to persecute Taiwan's compatriots. Despite the harsh measures taken by the Taiwan authorities to suppress them by slanderously calling them members of the Taiwan independence movement, Taiwan's compatriots have never given up their multifaceted struggles for democratic rights. Taiwan's compatriots should be vigilant against the ill omen reflected in the fact that the Taiwan authorities are now resorting to their habitual practice of creating public opinion before adopting suppressive measures. We strongly oppose Taiwan's independence movement but we vehemently support Taiwan's patriotic and democratic activities.

The cause of reunification with the motherland can be promoted only when Taiwan's compatriots enjoy sufficient democratic rights and their democratic rights can be secured only through Taiwan's returning to, and reunifying with, the motherland. The Taiwan authorities will certainly come to no good if they attempt to create pretexts for suppressing the patriotic and democratic movement of the compatriots in Taiwan.

IBF PRESIDENT DISCUSSES 'TWO CHINAS' ISSUE

OW110912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Paris, October 10 (XINHUA) -- The United States carried off both the men's open pair and women's pair titles at the sixth world bridge championships which closed in the French southern city of Biarritz this morning.

Making its debut at the world championships, a Chinese team entered the men's open pair contest alongside 359 other pairs. China's Wang Junren and Lu Yulin came 15th, the best placing ever won by Far Eastern entrants in the event. Team competitions, the last event of the championships, will last until October 16.

Referring to the China issue at the Congress of the International Bridge Federation (IBF) here on October 8, IBF President J. Ortiz Patino said there is only one China in the world, that is, the People's Republic of China. The team from China's Taipei could only participate in the championships in the name of the "Chinese Taipei Bridge Association".

He pointed out that China's participation in the championships was a major event.

Earlier, members of the bridge team from China's Taipei were requested to quit the opening ceremony for they wore the sports jackets emblazoned with the English letters "ROC" (abbreviation of the so-called "Republic of China"). To prevent the recurrence of such practice in future, Patino took two measures, stipulating that the Chinese Taipei team could not enter the meeting hall and canteen in such sports jackets and that a formal message will be sent to the organization concerned in Taipei, warning that players be banned from wearing such jackets in the contest. Failing this, they will be deprived of their qualification for the current championships and all the contests sponsored by the Far East Bridge Federation and the IBF.

Observing the IBF ruling, members of the Chinese Taipei team were later allowed to participate in the championships.

Patino expressed satisfaction with the participation of the Chinese team and the Chinese Taipei team in the current championships.

PRESS REPORTS ON FRG PRESIDENT'S TALKS

Deng Xiaoping on USSR

HK140146 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Deng Xiaoping Speaks on Sino-Soviet Talks"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping told visiting West German President Carstens: China holds that a country should carry on a dialogue with a neighboring country on state-to-state relations. Though China is still opposed to the Soviet Union's pursuit of hegemonism, is opposed to its stationing of troops along the Sino-Mongolian border -- which threatens China's security -- and is opposed to its invasion of Afghanistan and its support of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, it is necessary and normal to carry out a dialogue. Deng Xiaoping said: The dialogue between China and the Soviet Union was once suspended due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But it has now been resumed. This is the first time that China has made known its position on current Sino-Soviet contacts.

Deng Xiaoping set forth his above-quoted views when he responded to a comment raised by Mr Carstens. Carstens told Deng Xiaoping: West Germany also considers it necessary to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union, though West Germany must base its stand on strengthening its defense to guarantee its own security. Deng Xiaoping agreed with Carstens.

It is known that the current Sino-Soviet dialogue involves only state-to-state relations. Party relations are not being discussed, but the talks cover a wide range of topics. Both sides have stated their respective views.

Deng Xiaoping and Carstens also discussed their respective relations with the United States. Deng Xiaoping criticized U.S. policy toward Taiwan and hoped that the United States would abide by the joint Sino-U.S. statement.

Carstens also said: All political parties in the West German Parliament are for maintaining close ties with China. He was satisfied that West Germany and China can share common views on a series of international issues.

Deng, Hu Yaobang on FRG

HK140220 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondents Li Hsu-huan [2621 3219 3883] and Hou Tung-tai [0230 2639 3189]: "Deng Xiaoping Speaks on Sino-Soviet Dialogue"]

[Text] On the morning of 13 October, when Deng Xiaoping met Karl Carstens, president of West Germany, at the Great Hall of the People, they talked about Sino-Soviet relations, saying "China opposes hegemonism, but as far as relations between countries are concerned it is necessary and normal for China to maintain her dialogue with her northern neighbor." Deng Xiaoping reiterated to Carstens China's support of the German people's just desire for national reunification. He said that all those states and nations that are now divided into two will finally be unified; for such divisions are the artificial results of the use of force.

Moreover, Deng Xiaoping stressed the significance of the West European alliance. He said: "In order to fight against the hegemonists, the West European countries have to form an alliance. No European country is able to deal alone with the threat posed by the hegemonists."

Carstens said: "The European alliance is an important factor for safeguarding peace and stability. It is imperative for West European countries to form a political and economic alliance under the conditions of maintaining each country's national characteristics."

In his talks, Deng Xiaoping criticized U.S. policy toward Taiwan. He also pointed out: "China's analysis and judgment of the world situation and China's policy of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace is consistent and has not changed."

The two sides carried out a wide-ranging discussion on the necessity for the industrialized countries to transfer technology to China.

Carstens said that during the period when China is readjusting her economy, the speed of economic exchanges between China and West Germany has decreased.

In reply Deng Xiaoping said that this is only a temporary phenomenon and that China appreciates West Germany's advanced technology and hopes to develop its relations with West Germany. China welcomes assistance from industrialized countries.

On 13 October, before he gave a luncheon in honor of President Carstens, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang gave a speech to a group of West German reporters. He said: "Along with the progress of history, the history of the artificial division of one country into two will certainly be eliminated."

Hu Yaobang said: "The Chinese people always support the German people's just desire for their national reunification and unity. The Chinese people wish to see the German people build their country into a great, unified and independent country striving to achieve prosperity and maintain friendly relations with Europe and other countries in the world."

Moreover, he said that the German nation possesses science and technology. We hope the German nation will be able to make contributions to the development of the present world, especially the Third World.

Zhao Ziyang on PRC Economy

HK130348 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from correspondents Li Shu-huan [2621 3219 3883] and Hou Tung-hai [0186 2639 3189]: "Zhao Ziyang Talks About the Economy This Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 October -- This afternoon, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a friendly talk with Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, at Diaoyutai state guesthouse. The talk lasted for nearly 1 hour.

He said that Carstens' visit to China is an important event in relations between the two countries. It will certainly promote the development of this friendly relationship.

He said that although the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries came comparatively late, the years since then have seen a rapid development of relations between the two countries. On many world issues, the two countries have identical or similar views, including a common interest in fighting hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. There is the possibility of wide-ranging cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade and technological fields. Therefore, there are good prospects for further developing cooperation between us. He was optimistic about the future development of the friendship between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang briefed Carstens on China's economic situation. He said that many achievements have been scored since the economic readjustment began in 1979. Agricultural production this year is expected to break all records. He expected China's economy to grow by 4-5 percent or more this year.

President Carstens said that he was greatly impressed by his visit in two aspects:

1. The two countries have a common goal -- to safeguard world peace.
2. There is enormous potential for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

At present, there are 1,500 Chinese students and scientists in the FRG. They have formed bridges between the two countries and are architects in the development of mutual friendship.

He said his government would make efforts to expand cooperation with China in the economic, technological and other fields.

According to another report, Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang will meet separately with President Carstens tomorrow morning. Hu Yaobang will give a banquet in honor of President Carstens and his party.

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON FUTURE OF HONG KONG

HK130347 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Special feature by Li Tzu-sung [2621 1311 6139]

[Text] In November 1924, Dr Sun Yat-sen left Guangdong for Beijing to propose convening the National Assembly to abrogate the unequal treaties. He pointed out in a straightforward manner that these unequal treaties "are precisely the indentures by which we have sold ourselves."

Indeed, during the late Qing Dynasty many treaties were signed with foreign powers that forfeited China's sovereignty, forced China to cede some of its territory and suffer the plunder of its economic resources, and insulted its national dignity. In Dr Sun Yat-sen's words, the Chinese people became the slaves of more than a dozen foreign countries and China was reduced to a "subcolony" of the foreign powers.

The next year, Dr Sun Yat-sen died without achieving his goal. He did not live to see the abrogation of the unequal treaties.

On 1 October 1949, the PRC was founded and the Chinese people stood up! The people's government announced that China did not recognize any unequal treaties. In fact, all the indentures by which the foreign powers had forced China to sell itself have been abrogated one by one and the sovereignty and rights that we lost have been gradually recovered. Dr Sun Yat-sen's wish has gradually been fulfilled.

However, after her recent visit to China where she discussed the Hong Kong issue with the Chinese Government, the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, alleged that the three treaties relating to Hong Kong (the "Treaty of Nanking," "The Convention of Peking" and the "Special Treaty on Expanding Hong Kong's Boundary") were valid and had to be "continuously observed." Were these remarks not insensitive and out of keeping with the times?

It would have been better if the British prime minister had not made such remarks. However, since she has made them, the Chinese people cannot help but recall the British imperialist aggression against China. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs could not help but once again declare that Hong Kong is a part of Chinese territory. All the treaties relating to Hong Kong are unequal treaties that the Chinese people have never recognized. The Chinese Government will not be bound by these treaties and will recover the entire Hong Kong area when conditions are ripe. As both the Chinese and British sides wish to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, they will discuss the matter through diplomatic channels. From this we can see that China's stand and attitude are firm and resolute.

In the past, Dr Sun Yat-sen placed his hopes on those foreigners who upheld justice and thought that they would speak out of their sense of justice and help us demand that their governments abrogate these unequal treaties. It was a pity that at that time our country was weak and not able to make these governments change their minds, even with the help of a few friends in these countries. Things are different today. China has transformed itself from weakness to strength and is powerful enough to be master of the international situation. Moreover, the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism has already become an irresistible torrent. The fallacy that upholds continued adherence to the unequal treaties will certainly encounter the widespread opposition of the press. We have good reasons to believe that under the pressure of the situation and international public opinion, the British Government will be forced to hold earnest talks with the Chinese Government and will reach an agreement for solving the Hong Kong issue.

The unequal treaties were one of the causes for China's poverty and weakness in the past. Now China has already become an independent socialist country that is striving to become strong. It will never be bound by an unequal treaty and will never suffer foreign aggression, bullying or humiliation. Moreover, it is vigorously carrying out its modernization program and its policy of opening up to the outside world. Our economy has taken a turn for the better and will prosper day by day. Our motherland has a boundless future and so, therefore, does Hong Kong.

Looking into Hong Kong's future, both goals of "recovery of sovereignty and maintaining prosperity" will be achieved. As long as our measures are appropriate, even if the two aims cannot both be achieved at present, we will soon succeed in achieving them. Since our central leaders have been able to change the destiny of the country, save the country from danger and turn a situation of turmoil into order, why can they not satisfactorily handle the affairs of a small area? Beijing has made adequate preparations for solving the Hong Kong issue and we believe measures will surely be adopted to ensure the interests of China, Britain and our Hong Kong compatriots. The future will surely be better if all the indentures by which we were sold are abrogated. This is an inevitable and reasonable development of the situation. What do our compatriots have to worry about?

OFFICIALS FROM SHENZHEN ARRIVE FOR TALKS

HK120156 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A delegation of senior Chinese Shenzhen officials, the first group to come to Hong Kong since the visit of the British prime minister, arrived yesterday.

A meeting will take place tomorrow to review progress in the joint expert working groups, set up under the agreement signed by Hong Kong and Shenzhen on April 30.

And there is little connection with the prime minister's recent visits to China and Hong Kong, Political Adviser Robert McLaren said. "This is a routine meeting on how the working groups are doing," he said.

The Shenzhen team will be led by the secretary general of Shenzhen Municipality, Zhen Xipei. He will be accompanied by four or five senior officials from Shenzhen. The Hong Kong side will be led by Mr McLaren.

A source said their discussion would cover the passageway at Lowu and the construction of a bridge at Lokmachau. They will also give the go-ahead to build a bridge Shatoujiao. A feasibility study has already been done on this project. The meeting will also deal with measures to combat pollution of Shenzhen rivers.

During Mr Zhen's visit, he will also visit Tuenmun New Town and the Yuonlong sewage treatment plant. The group will also inspect the computerised system of the Transport Department.

PRESS REACTION TO REAGAN STATEMENT ON TAIWAN

WEN WEI PO Article

HK110359 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu [4619 6015 1311]: "Reagan Should Keep His Word"]

[Text] To solve the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, the Chinese and U.S. sides signed a joint communique over 2 months ago. In the communique, the United States reiterated that it recognized the PRC Government as the only legitimate government, or, in other words, recognized only one China. The United States also solemnly vowed not to promote the policy of "two Chinas," or "one China and one Taiwan." The United States further promised to reduce the sales of arms to Taiwan gradually until the problem is finally solved.

China signed this communique, saving Sino-U.S. relations from a crisis of deterioration. But China also said: "Listen to someone's words and watch his actions." In other words, this means: "I believe in you again; let me see if you know what you should do!"

Only 2 months, or 60 days and nights later, U.S. President Reagan really went back on his word, committing a breach of faith as he used wild language that runs counter to the Sino-U.S. communique.

In answering questions by some Republican congressional candidates in the White House, he took the peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem by China as a prerequisite for the suspension of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. He said that China must keep its promise about the peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem, so that the United States would then no longer need to supply arms to Taiwan. He also stressed that there is "no change in U.S. policy toward Taiwan." "Our Taiwanese friends will continue to receive all the weapons they need for self-defense."

To solve the Taiwan problem and reunify the motherland -- this is surely China's internal affair and is a problem to be solved by the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and the more than 1 billion people on both sides of the Strait. Why is there need for the Communist Party or the Kuomintang to make any promise to the United States? The more than 1 billion Chinese people have also never thought of the need to make any promise to the United States. Still less is there a problem of "keeping" or "breaking" a promise. What power does the U.S. President have to demand that the Chinese people keep their word? Does the United States still think that, as in the period of the old China, the United States can continue to be a government lording it over China? All imperialists always cling to their previous ways of hegemony, harboring the illusion of a reversion to an earlier period as far back as 33 or even 140 years!

The peaceful reunification of the motherland is the Chinese Government's supreme national policy and is by no means an exchange for the U.S. suspension of arms sales to Taiwan. If there has been a promise to the Taiwan authorities, it is not a promise to be "kept" to the United States, but only to Taiwan. But this also depends on whether the Taiwan authorities accept the guideline of peaceful reunification and accept this promise to be carried out by both sides. Needless to say, peaceful reunification cannot depend on the Communist Party alone. It must also depend on the Kuomintang. In other words, only with cooperation between the KMT and the Communist Party can peaceful reunification be realized. There is no need for the United States to worry about this. Still less is it necessary to let the United States interfere. This is a matter of course.

Now, Reagan's worry is the fear of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and the reunification of China! Therefore, the U.S. administration has tried by every means to interfere. Its arms sales to its old friend, Taiwan, or the Taiwan KMT authorities, is one way of telling the latter not to cooperate with the Chinese Communist Party and not to seek the peaceful reunification of China.

This is a flagrant encroachment upon China's sovereignty and constitutes intervention in China's internal affairs.

Reagan has kept talking about acting according to the "Taiwan Relations Act" unilaterally formulated by the United States and has harped about their being "no change" in his policy toward Taiwan. This is to say that in addition to his policy toward China, there is another policy toward Taiwan. Then, is his pledge to "recognize Taiwan as part of China's territory," written in black and white, not a big lie? If he really recognizes Taiwan as part of China's territory, why should there be a separate policy toward Taiwan apart from the policy toward China? Is this not again dividing China into two parts?

Thus, isn't the promise not to promote "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" a big lie?

Therefore, it is only we Chinese who have the right to demand that the Reagan administration keep its promise not to promote "two Chinas" and "one China and one Taiwan" and demand that it keep its promise not to encroach upon China's sovereignty and not to interfere in China's internal affairs. If it does not keep its promise, the Chinese people have nothing to fear about going their own way!

TA KUNG PAO Column

HK110720 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 2

"Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Beijing Long Ago Foresaw This Step by Reagan"]

[Text] Less Than 2 Months After the Release of the Joint Communiqué

RENMIN RIBAO carried a short commentary yesterday on U.S. President Reagan's statement on Sino-U.S. relations.

Since China and the United States released a new joint communiqué on 17 August, RENMIN RIBAO has for the first time in a commentary criticized Reagan by name.

It has been 50 days or so since the release of the new joint communiqué. In less than 2 months, a dark shadow has again come over Sino-U.S. relations. A great and swift fluctuation can be seen.

The main reason for this is Reagan's recent speech in a White House press conference in which he took China's peaceful liberation of Taiwan as a prerequisite for the suspension of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. What he said runs entirely counter to the spirit of the new Sino-U.S. joint communiqué.

This Situation Already Foreseen

Is the continuous fluctuation in Sino-U.S. relations something unexpected?

No. RENMIN RIBAO, in an editorial published the same day the new Sino-U.S. joint communiqué was promulgated, foresaw the development of this situation.

The editorial said that on the sovereignty problem the Chinese Government and people will never make any unprincipled concession. If this problem is not solved in a satisfactory manner, Sino-U.S. relations cannot be maintained and consolidated. The possibility of a retrogression in relations also exists.

The editorial also referred to the "Taiwan Relations Act." It pointed out that if the policymakers in Washington insisted on handling relations between the two countries according to the law, then there could be no development in Sino-U.S. relations. Another serious crisis would surely arise.

Now, there is still no problem of retrogression, or a crisis in relations. However, the reappearance of a dark shadow is an indisputable fact.

What Was Not Achieved in 10 Months of Talks

In his speech this time, Reagan was still full of contradictions. On the one hand, he said he wanted to improve Sino-U.S. relations. On the other, he again stressed the continuous implementation of the "Taiwan Relations Act." This was a repetition of what was said before.

What was newly suggested is that if China keeps its promise of "realizing peaceful reunification," the United States would "reduce and end" its arms sales to Taiwan.

These few lines are in fact nothing new. Before the publication of the new joint communique, China and the United States held talks for more than 10 months. During the talks, the United States, for its part, continuously tried to link the "peaceful liberation of Taiwan" with the U.S. suspension of arms sales. But China has all along prevented the United States from realizing this plot.

This time Reagan wanted unilaterally to reveal what was not achieved at the negotiating table in order to obtain Chinese acquiescence. Now, of course, this is all the more difficult to achieve.

A Prerequisite Made for a Final Solution

"Peaceful settlement" has absolutely nothing to do with the suspension of arms sales to Taiwan. The reasons are simple and obvious.

Taiwan is a province of China. The U.S. sale of arms to Taiwan is an encroachment upon China's sovereignty and an intervention in China's internal affairs. The sale of arms should have been stopped long ago.

How China solves the problem of reunifying Taiwan and the motherland is China's internal affair. No foreign country can interfere.

In the new Sino-U.S. joint communique, the United States made three pledges on arms sales to Taiwan, making a clear statement about "a final solution following a period of time." Now, Reagan has made a prerequisite for a "final solution." This obviously runs counter to the spirit of the new joint communique.

"Farsighted Statesmen"

At an evening party given for him in New York by the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua pointed out that some people in the United States still cherished the pipedream of "two Chinas." He believed that "farsighted U.S. statesmen will fully recognize the great significance of the development of Sino-U.S. relations and take a positive attitude toward the development of Sino-U.S. relations."

In light of this, is Reagan a farsighted statesman, or even a statesman? Only he can provide the answer.

HONG KONG RELEASES JAN-AUG TRADE FIGURES

HK120154 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 12 Oct 82 BUSINESS STANDARD p 1

[Text] Hong Kong's exports to China enjoyed the greatest growth among our trading partners, according to the trade figures released by the Census and Statistics Department yesterday.

Domestic exports to China amounted to \$2 billion during the period January to August 1982, as against \$1.6 billion for the same period last year, a 48 per cent rise.

Among the major exports, the toy industry experienced the greatest growth of 25 per cent to \$110.2 billion, while the clothing industry is still our leading export earner, amounting to \$18.8 billion for the period.

As for the import commodities, all items experienced some growth with the exception of machinery and equipment where growth is insignificant, which may reflect the fact that businessmen are cooling down their expansion plans concerning due to the political uncertainty over Hong Kong.

According to trade statistics total merchandise trade for January to August 1982, valued at \$174.4 billion, showed an increase of five per cent as compared with the same period in 1981.

Domestic exports rose by six per cent to \$53.2 billion, imports by four per cent to \$92.6 billion and re-exports by eight per cent to \$28.6 billion.

Domestic exports to the United States rose by nine per cent amounted to \$19.8 billion. Substantial increases were recorded in plastic toys and dolls (by \$928 million or 71 per cent), clothing (by \$727 million or 11 per cent) and electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (by \$88 million or four per cent).

Significant increases were registered in the domestic exports to China of telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (by \$243 million or 104 per cent) as well as textile (by \$212 million or 58 per cent) and in domestic exports of clothing to Australia (by \$36 million or 10 per cent).

Most commodities exported to Germany declined in value including watches and clocks (declines by \$31 million or 10 per cent), and telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (declined \$77 million or 21 per cent). Domestic exports of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances increased steadily (by \$29 million or 16 per cent).

Domestic exports to Britain of electrical machinery apparatus and appliances increased by \$22 million or eight per cent but those of telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment declined.

Local demand for goods imported from China remained strong. Increases were recorded mainly in clothing (by \$797 million or 37 per cent), iron and steel (by \$296 million or 102 per cent), meat and meat preparations (by \$257 million or 50 per cent) and textile (by \$189 million or five per cent). The total imports from China in the period increased by 14 per cent amounting to \$20.8 billion.

DENG XIAOPING INSTRUCTIONS ON PROMOTING CADRES

HK111304 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Deng Xiaoping Issues Instructions on Breaking Down Conventions in Promoting Cadres"]

[Text] For the sake of making the leading bodies at various levels more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent, the CPC has taken great pains and carried out a great deal of work in the last 2-3 years. However, judging from the situation as a whole, there has not been much change in the age of the various leading bodies. Many cadres in the prime of life who possess both ability and political integrity have still not been promoted into the leading bodies. And this has become a big, difficult problem amid current efforts to restructure the organs and make the cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent.

Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out that the organizational system and the method of thinking among cadres currently in effect are detrimental to the promotion and employment of outstandingly qualified people who are urgently required for the four modernizations. He said: "I hope that party committees and organizational departments at various levels will make a major change on this question of promoting cadres, resolutely emancipate the mind, overcome all kinds of obstacles, break down conventions and boldly reform the organizational and personnel systems which are out of keeping with the times. They must vigorously train, discover and break rules in using outstandingly qualified people and firmly struggle against all phenomena which suppress and destroy qualified people."

The proposal to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent was first put forward by Deng Xiaoping. As early as July and August 1979, when Deng Xiaoping was inspecting Shandong, Shanghai and Tianjin, he repeatedly pointed out: The ideological line and the political line have already been established. The questions facing us at present are the question of the organizational line, the question of cadres and especially the question of choosing successors. It is imperative that we choose people who are young and who know their business. At a forum on the work of promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres held by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee in May 1980, Hu Yaobang further explained: The ideal leading body is one in which the members are in the prime of life and full of vigor, with professional knowledge and leadership ability, who firmly implement the line of the Central Committee and adhere to the socialist road. In the end, he summed them up as being more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent.

The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee clearly affirmed: "The party has decided to abolish the system of lifetime tenure which actually exists in the posts of leading cadres, change the condition of excessive concentration of power and, under the premise of persisting in becoming more revolutionary, call for gradually making members at various levels younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent."

The average age of members in leading bodies at various levels of the Central Committee has generally increased by 15 to 20 years compared with that before the Cultural Revolution and even more when compared with that of the 1950's. Most of these cadres are worker-peasant cadres who took part in conquering the country. Their cultural standard is very low. They have no scientific and technical knowledge and very few of them have received special training or understand advanced science and technology or management techniques. Relying on leading bodies of this kind makes it impossible to carry out modernization.

Therefore, the Central Committee has decided to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent and to proceed first with leading bodies at various levels. The tentative idea is, after 5 years of efforts, to raise the political quality of the leading bodies at various levels by the time of the holding of the 13th CPC Congress and lower the average age by about 5 years compared to that before the restructuring of the organs. These leading bodies must be composed of about 70 percent young and middle-aged cadres with ability and political integrity. And 60 to 70 percent must have a cultural standard above the college level or must have a good grasp of professional knowledge. In particular, there must be brilliant and capable number one and number two persons who can unite and lead the leading bodies in creating a new situation in work.

In the first half of this year, the result of more than 4 months of restructuring carried out by the CPC Central Committee and the ministries and commissions of the State Council has shown that the average age of the leading bodies has been reduced by about 4 years. According to the statistics of the 38 ministries and commissions under the State Council, the number of ministers and vice ministers has been reduced by 67 percent and newly promoted young and middle-aged cadres account for 32 percent of the total number of members in the leading bodies. There is also a slight improvement in their standard of education. The number of professional people has also increased.

At present, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are deliberating on restructuring their organs and making the cadres more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent. This requires first that the old cadres give up their posts and make a success of the work of "retiring" before the matter of "advancing" can be discussed and before the young and middle-aged cadres meeting the conditions of being more revolutionary, younger in age, better educated and professionally more competent can be promoted into the leading bodies as successors. "Retiring" and "advancing" present all kinds of obstacles. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping has issued the instruction of "resolutely emancipate the mind, overcome all kinds of obstacles" and stressed the reform of the organizational and personnel systems.

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